

Published daily except on Saturdays by The Palestine Post Ltd. Founded in 1932 by GERSHON AGRON. Registered at the G.P.O. Copyright of all material reserved. Reproduction permitted only by arrangement. Editor: TED R. LURIE. Head Office: 9 Rosh Hanegev, Jerusalem, P.O. Box 81, Tel. 24233. Tel Aviv: 52 Rosh Nafas Binyamin, P.O. Box 1123, Tel. 64251. Haifa: 58 Rosh Hanegev, P.O. Box 4810, Tel. 4394. Annual Subscription IL 67.

Vol. XXXVII, No. 10303

MR. Sapir made it clear in the Knesset on Tuesday that the Government is not a party in the wage dispute DIAMOND that is at present paralyzing the diamond industry. In other words the Government will not comply with the attempt of the diamond manufacturers to use their employees' demand for a six per cent wage increase as a lever for securing a larger export premium.

Apart from the fact that any step linking wage claims with export premiums would form a dangerous precedent, there is a good case for the Government's decision to withstand even the powerful pressure applied by an almost industry-wide standstill.

The Government is fresh from successful negotiations with the Diamond Syndicate in London, at which improvements were secured in the grading, quality and range of stones that cannot fail to advantage the industrialists in some measure. By contrast the additional 15 agorot of premium which the latter claim comes to more than the threatened additional wage burden.

On the other hand the diamond workers' plan that they only want the same wage increase as has been granted to all other industries this year does not altogether hold water. They are demanding, in addition to a 6 per cent wage rise, an extra 2 per cent for the employers for their pension fund, and two extra days leave with pay—despite the fact that the Histadrut made a point this year of not demanding any additional fringe benefits.

It is true that some enterprises have improved their fringe benefits all the same, but that is not true of every branch. And some branches have even received less than the standard 6 per cent wage rise. The textile industry was asked to increase wages by 4 per cent down to 4 per cent, although their average earnings are less than those of the diamond industry. Employees of Ata contented themselves with less than 6 per cent because their earnings are higher than the levels current in the textile industry.

In fact wages in the diamond plants have gone up in the last two years by 50 per cent (including the Cost-of-Living Allowance)—a greater increase than for any other industry—and compare favourably today with other manufacturing branches. This has been achieved despite the fact that diamonds are the only sector of the economy that operates entirely for export and receives no additional income from the high-priced local market to boost its foreign earnings.

Mr. Shari, the Government Conciliator, achieved an interim settlement in October when the employers agreed to pay the additional Cost-of-Living Allowance plus a lump sum of IL35 to each worker in order to give time for further clarification. Yet the workers were in such a hurry to launch their strike that they were not prepared, despite Mr. Sapir's cable request, to postpone it for three days until his return from overseas.

The general problems of the industry are now being studied by the Knesset Economic Committee. A way will be found to start the undertakings functioning again. It would seem that this is a classic case for the act of compromise that is the kernel of collective bargaining. If the employers are to give up their hope for the present of bettering the export premium, the workers must for their part be willing to moderate their demands.

Should both parties become convinced that to stand uncomromisingly and unyieldingly on their present positions will bring more loss than gain, they could do worse than agree jointly to arbitration by the Government Conciliator, whose job it is to find the golden mean when both sides to a dispute have a reasonable yet irreconcilable claim—as is the case in the present clash.



THE JERUSALEM POST

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1961 • 1 Tevet, 5722 • 1 Rosh, 1381

TWELVE PAGES

PRICE: 35 AGORA

Develop Israel with Israel Bonds



Premiers Embrace: U Nu and Mr. Ben-Gurion greet each other at their meeting at Rangoon's airport Tuesday evening as the Israeli leader arrived for his official visit in Burma. On the plane's ramp is Mr. Eliahu Ben-Horin, Israeli Ambassador to Burma.

Ben-Gurion in Traditional Burmese Dress at Reception

By NAHUM FUNDIK, Special to The Jerusalem Post. RANGOON.—Prime Minister Ben-Gurion and aides yesterday appeared at the President's evening garden party dressed in Burmese national dress—cylindrical sarongs called longyi, aungmy (shirts) worn under apao aungmy, a type of collarless jacket.

On his head Mr. Ben-Gurion wore a gon khang, headgear consisting of a silk piece wound over a thin frame-work made of cane. The traditional dress was presented to the Israeli guests by President U Win Maung, although the headgear presented some difficulty before the Burmese succeeded in finding sizes large enough for Mr. Ben-Gurion and his son.

The President's palace was illuminated by hundreds of coloured lamps and Chinese lanterns twinkling in competition with the stars in a velvet-blue sky. The entertainment included traditional Burmese dances, and an Israeli dance by a group of eight Burmese girls performing "Mayim Yasson." It is unlikely that this water dance was ever performed with more grace and better timing. The show concluded with the traditional Peacock Dance, illustrating, through israli-Burmese relations, that unity is strength.

Premier Ben-Gurion spent the morning in a long conversation with 30-year-old Nyana Ponnyka Thera, the only Buddhist monk in the world of Jewish origin. His name means, in the holy Pali language, "the man inclined towards knowledge." When your correspondent asked the yellow-robed monk, who lives in a monastery in Ceylon, whether he was impressed by the Premier's knowledge of Buddhism, he replied diplomatically, "Buddhism is a religion of peace, and the Premier's knowledge of it is a sign of his wisdom."

Mr. Shari, the Government Conciliator, achieved an interim settlement in October when the employers agreed to pay the additional Cost-of-Living Allowance plus a lump sum of IL35 to each worker in order to give time for further clarification. Yet the workers were in such a hurry to launch their strike that they were not prepared, despite Mr. Sapir's cable request, to postpone it for three days until his return from overseas.

The general problems of the industry are now being studied by the Knesset Economic Committee. A way will be found to start the undertakings functioning again. It would seem that this is a classic case for the act of compromise that is the kernel of collective bargaining. If the employers are to give up their hope for the present of bettering the export premium, the workers must for their part be willing to moderate their demands.

Should both parties become convinced that to stand uncomromisingly and unyieldingly on their present positions will bring more loss than gain, they could do worse than agree jointly to arbitration by the Government Conciliator, whose job it is to find the golden mean when both sides to a dispute have a reasonable yet irreconcilable claim—as is the case in the present clash.

Should both parties become convinced that to stand uncomromisingly and unyieldingly on their present positions will bring more loss than gain, they could do worse than agree jointly to arbitration by the Government Conciliator, whose job it is to find the golden mean when both sides to a dispute have a reasonable yet irreconcilable claim—as is the case in the present clash.

Shukairy to UN: Useless To Propose Talks with Israel

UNITED NATIONS (AP).—Ahmed Shukairy of Saudi Arabia said yesterday that negotiations with Israel over the future of Arab refugees would be useless because Israel has rejected in advance any idea of repatriation.

Shukairy told the General Assembly's Special Political Committee that countries intending to present a resolution calling for Arab-Israeli negotiations should not waste their efforts.

Mr. Michael Comay, of Israel, in another brief reply to Shukairy, said the Arab spokesman "was a sort of semantic space man orbiting all around the question" and he would not reply in detail to all of Shukairy's attacks on the validity of Israel as a sovereign country. He entered a blanket denial.

Mr. Comay said, "We question the validity of his information, the accuracy of his sources and the elegance of his style." He pointed out that there has been no answer to the basic Israel charge that the Arabs rejected the 1947 U.N. partition resolution, launched a war in 1948 that created the refugee problem, and have refused to negotiate peacefully to solve the problem.

Again Mr. Comay rejected Shukairy's proposal for a U.N. appointed custodian for (Continued on Page 3—Col. 4)

Tractor Sets Off Mine At Syrian Border

A tractor clearing land at Koramin hit and set off a land mine yesterday morning, the Defense Forces spokesman announced. No one was injured.

A complaint has been lodged with the Israel-Syrian Mixed Armistice Commission. A Nahal outpost recently established at Koramin, near the Syrian border north of Lake Kinneret, and the area is being cleared for further settlement.

The Jerusalem Post correspondent in Tiberias reports that the tractor was at work several hundred metres from the Syrian border when it struck the mine. An investigation conducted by the border police at the spot showed footprints leading to the Syrian border.

Tanganyika a State Tonight

DAR-ES-SALAAM (Reuters).—Heads of government, special ambassadors and foreign ministers from all parts of the world were streaming into this gaily decorated city yesterday by every available plane for Tanganyika's independence celebrations.

At midnight tonight rockets, sirens and church bells will signal the end of 42 years of British administration. The Union Jack will be lowered from flagpoles and replaced by the green, black and gold flag of Tanganyika, the 29th African state to achieve independence.

This former colony of German East Africa which Britain has administered since the Versailles treaty of 1919, is a show-piece of British colonial policy. Under the leadership of Mr. Julius Nyerere and his Tanganyika African National Union Party, the country has achieved an unusually rapid constitutional advance without conflict.

In three years it has passed from colonial-style government through internal self-government to full independence.

Representatives of 66 nations are here to honour Tanganyika and her nine and a half million people. Israel is represented by a delegation headed by Agriculture Minister Moshe Dayan.

South Africa and Portugal were not invited to attend the celebrations at a government level. At a press conference yesterday, Premier Nyerere was asked whether the Arab states had applied pressure to call off commercial relations with Israel. He said Tanganyika intends to be friendly with all nations.

"We want to be friendly with all Arab countries and neither they nor Israel can dictate to us."

Detained FLN Leaders Housed In Chateau

PARIS (Reuters).—Mohamed Ben Bella and four other Ministers of the "Algerian Provisional Government" were yesterday flown by helicopter to the Chateau Daunoy, south of Paris, from Garches Hospital, where they had been convalescing after their 20-day hunger strike last month.

Soon afterwards M. Ben Bella had a visit from Mohammed Laghzaoui, special envoy of King Hassan of Morocco, and Ben Slimane, Moroccan Charge d'Affaires in Paris.

Mohammed Cherkouli, Moroccan Ambassador in Paris, was also expected at the chateau later yesterday. He returned to Paris by air from Morocco with a message for King Hassan.

The five Algerian leaders were guests of the late King Mohammed V of Morocco in October, 1956, when the aircraft in which they were flying from Rabat to Tunis was intercepted by French fighters and escorted to Algiers.

Room with Bath. In their new place of detention the five Algerian leaders each have a room with bath. They have radio, television and the right to make telephone calls and can receive visitors between 10 a.m. and 6 p.m.

Meanwhile, the French Government has stepped up its fight to crush the underground extremist Secret Army Organization (OAS). Justice Ministry sources said yesterday that a decree dissolving the OAS would appear in the official journal.

The OAS flag floated twice yesterday from the topmost summit of the Pic de Firmin, climbed up to remove one flag before lunchtime, when the letters OAS were found scrawled on the walls of the main staircase inside the building. Later another flag appeared, and was again removed.

Freed Women Leave Cairo for Paris

CAIRO (Reuters).—It was officially announced yesterday that the two French women released on Wednesday after being held on spy charges had left by air for Paris.

The announcement said they had left with three wives who had visited their husbands in prison here. The two women were Mlle. Arlette, the French mission's secretary, and the lawyer, Mlle. Jeanne Cezari. The illustrated weekly, "Al Mousawwar," reported yesterday a case involving "four Army officers and a U.A.R. ambassador to a Communist country" would be disclosed shortly.

ATTLEE'S CONDITION REMAINS GRAVE

AMERSHAM, England (Reuters).—The condition of Earl Attlee, who entered hospital on Tuesday for a thorough checkup after a stomach upset, has suffered a heart attack, it was announced.

Berlin Talks 'Without France'

NEW YORK (AP).—"The New York Times" said yesterday "The U.S. and Britain may find it necessary to consider negotiations with the Soviet Union on the Berlin question without the presence of France at the council table."

Reporting from London, the paper quoted "well informed sources" as suggesting this approach. It added: "Since both governments contemplate bargaining with the Soviet Union on a narrow front, and at a comparatively low diplomatic level, it might just be possible, the sources said, to conclude a successful negotiation such as that which ended the Berlin blockade in 1949."

Yesterday, the first convoy of a 1,500-strong U.S. battle group arrived in Berlin after a 110-mile drive along the Helldorf-Berlin autobahn through East Germany. Tass has described such movements of American troops as "provocative" and "fraught with dangerous consequences."

Gen. Karl-Heinz Hoffmann, East German Defence Minister, has called for production of the "most modern" arms and military equipment to meet the possibility of an atomic war.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

Mr. Francis Pimpton (U.S.), speaking at the U.N. Special Political Committee's afternoon meeting, defended Dr. Joseph Johnston as reported the P.C. on the Arab refugees and said the U.S. considered he had ably carried out the preliminary phase of the exploratory discussions with the governments most concerned with the refugee problem.

UN Planes Hit Katanga; US Grounds Transports

'Knew It'—Nehru On O'Brien Charge

Prime Minister Nehru said in Delhi yesterday India was not surprised at Dr. Conor O'Brien's allegations of British and French obstruction of the U.N. Congo operation "because we ourselves were aware this was happening there."

He told Parliament that the resignation of Mr. Rajeshwar Dayal, former special representative in the Congo for the U.N. Secretary-General, was "due to certain pressures by certain great powers."

In New York, the U.S. approved a comprehensive plan by Acting Secretary-General U Thant to bring secessionist Katanga under U.N. control.

Mr. Adlai Stevenson and other top U.S. officials conferred privately with U.N. Thant for 50 minutes at U.N. headquarters. Mr. Stevenson said the U.S. is very pleased with the plan. A U.S. spokesman said the plan included both the use of force in the present Katanga fighting, and a broad plan for restoring peace in the Congo.

E. BERLIN TREATMENT FOR FLN WOUNDED

EAST BERLIN (Reuters).—Fifteen wounded Algerian insurgents arrived here by air yesterday from Rabat to undergo several months' treatment for their injuries.

The insurgents, accompanied by an Algerian Muslim doctor and five nurses, were met at the airport by a large party of officials, Algerian students and flower-carrying schoolgirls.

Leo'ville Offer Declined

LEOPOLDVILLE.—U.N. jet aircraft made three sorties over Katanga strongpoints yesterday destroying an anti-aircraft installation near Elisabethville and seeking out fugitive planes of the Katanga air force, the U.N. announced.

Two Swedish jets knocked out anti-aircraft guns on the outskirts of the capital, while in a reconnaissance flight north of Elisabethville in the morning, two Indian Canberra destroyed two army trucks on a road to Kasamen, the U.N. spokesman said.

U.N. headquarters had no further details of fighting in Katanga yesterday, except to say that intermittent mortar fire was heard in various parts of the city, including the highway check point on the airport road where the action started two days ago. Indian Gurkha troops are still in control of the check-point.

Meanwhile, U.S. transport planes scheduled to carry equipment and troops reinforcements to the U.N. in Elisabethville stayed on the ground yesterday following a minor small arm attack on one of the giant Globemaster transports earlier in the day. Observers here said that without the U.S. airlift the U.N. Katanga campaign would be seriously weakened—militarily and, perhaps even more important, psychologically.

Tshombe Returning To Katanga

NDOLA, Northern Rhodesia (AP).—The Katanga leader, Mr. Moise Tshombe, arrived here in a chartered aircraft yesterday evening and immediately went to a waiting auto for a 200-mile drive northward to Katanga. His auto was one of a convoy of four.



... they too smoke Ascot,
Ascot tastes better—
is better!

ASCOT — THE FILTER CIGARETTE THAT REALLY SATISFIES

With deep sorrow we announce the death of our beloved uncle

ABRAM REINGAND

who passed away in London, on Saturday, December 2, 1961

The Bereaved Families:
SHAHAL, LEWIN, KAV-OR

We continue

the sale of products at reduced prices as published and add the following:

2 Kg. Onions (Dry) - .89
Fish Fillet "Rex" - .89
100 gr. Raisins "Sofit Madam" - .35
(Special Packages)

AS LONG AS THE STOCK LASTS

SUPER-SOL
TEL AVIV, GIVATAYIM, RAFA, JERUSALEM, KIBTAT MATOVEL

Meir: Arabs Seek to 'Dissolve' Israel, Not Solve Refugee Issue

UNITED NATIONS. — Mrs. Golda Meir, Israel's Foreign Minister, said on Wednesday that in raising the Arab refugees question in the U.N., the Arab states did not want to solve this problem but to "dissolve the State of Israel."

She told a questioner at a luncheon given by the Israel permanent delegate, Mr. Michael Comay, that that was the "crux of the matter." There could be no solution so long as that was the problem raised, she said, adding: "The problem could have been solved years ago."

She said the Arabs were not interested in solving the refugee problem but in "dissolving the State of Israel." She said that the Arabs were not interested in solving the refugee problem but in "dissolving the State of Israel."

Asked about the presence of the U.N. Emergency Force in the Gaza Strip, she said that it had accomplished a "very important task."

Mrs. Meir was asked about Israel's relations with Burma, and whether she anticipated any initiative from the Burmese Acting Secretary-General, U. Thant, to ease Arab-Israeli relations.

She said that the current visit to Burma of Premier Ben-Gurion was not a result of any establishment of friendly relations between Israel and Burma, but a result of very friendly relations that the two states had enjoyed over many years.

Commercial attaches and other representatives of foreign missions this week visited the Standards Institute.

The annual meeting of the Foreign Press Association in Israel yesterday elected Alvin Rosenfeld (New York Herald Tribune) and NBC as its new chairman.

Mr. Moshe Meirovitch, manager of Mera Shofa Factory, has left for Europe on export business.

Polly Kurz, pedagogic singing-instructor, has returned from abroad.

Fifty girls of the Wito vocational training group at Abu Ghosh in the Jerusalem Corridor were the guests of the Jerusalem Wito Club at a Hanukkah party yesterday.

The Haifa branch of the Anti-Tuberculosis League will hold its annual "White Flower" benefit ball at the Zion Hotel on Saturday night.

Mr. John F. Shaw, First Secretary at the American Embassy, will lecture on "Commercial Relations, Israel-U.S.A." under the auspices of the Israel-America Society on Monday, December 11, 1961, at 8:15 p.m. at Beit Shalom, 20 Rehov Ahad HaAm, Jerusalem.

The Medical Advisor of Kupat Holim Meuchedet in Jerusalem receives members of the sick fund on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays from 2-4 p.m. at the fund's offices at 3 Rehov Rabi Akiva.

BIRTHS
Bella — To Esther and Dr. Meir Bella, a daughter, sister to Ziona and Miriam. — Jerusalem, Dec. 5, 1961.

Wolff — To Ada and Miki (Michal) — a son, grandson to Batya and David Gottlieb, Meshek Yagur, Eve and Herbert R. Wolff, Ravat Hasharon.

Brighten up dull mornings with "778" preserves — 100% fresh fruit prepared with the care for which Beit Yitzhak is justly renowned. (Adv.)

Mrs. M. Kijtenik, Manager of Tricotage Jersey Factory, producers of Galia & Tricotage, is back from Paris with the 1962 Spring & Summer Collections. (Adv.)

Hechal Shlomo to Offer Jewish Studies Courses
A Jewish Studies Institute will be opened at Hechal Shlomo in Jerusalem on December 15 under the auspices of the Department for Torah Culture in the Ministry of Education, the Hechal Shlomo Executive and the Education Department of the Municipality.

Courses will be given in Talmud (beginners and advanced), Legend, Bible and Jewish Thought. The level of studies is comparable to the Hebrew University's "popular university" external courses for adults, the organizers state.

IRANIAN NATIONAL OPERA
1 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv, Tel. 5724. Perfs. at 8:30 p.m. LA TRAVANCA: 9/12 with guest singer FRIEDL TELLER THE BARRER OF SEVILLE: 10/12 MADAME BUTTERFLY: 12/12 with guest singer FRIEDL TELLER AIDA: 13/12 TALES OF HOFFMANN: 14/12 with guest singer FRIEDL TELLER FAUST: 15/12, 16/12, 17/12.

IRANIAN NATIONAL OPERA
1 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv, Tel. 5724. Perfs. at 8:30 p.m. LA TRAVANCA: 9/12 with guest singer FRIEDL TELLER THE BARRER OF SEVILLE: 10/12 MADAME BUTTERFLY: 12/12 with guest singer FRIEDL TELLER AIDA: 13/12 TALES OF HOFFMANN: 14/12 with guest singer FRIEDL TELLER FAUST: 15/12, 16/12, 17/12.

IRANIAN NATIONAL OPERA
1 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv, Tel. 5724. Perfs. at 8:30 p.m. LA TRAVANCA: 9/12 with guest singer FRIEDL TELLER THE BARRER OF SEVILLE: 10/12 MADAME BUTTERFLY: 12/12 with guest singer FRIEDL TELLER AIDA: 13/12 TALES OF HOFFMANN: 14/12 with guest singer FRIEDL TELLER FAUST: 15/12, 16/12, 17/12.

IRANIAN NATIONAL OPERA
1 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv, Tel. 5724. Perfs. at 8:30 p.m. LA TRAVANCA: 9/12 with guest singer FRIEDL TELLER THE BARRER OF SEVILLE: 10/12 MADAME BUTTERFLY: 12/12 with guest singer FRIEDL TELLER AIDA: 13/12 TALES OF HOFFMANN: 14/12 with guest singer FRIEDL TELLER FAUST: 15/12, 16/12, 17/12.

IRANIAN NATIONAL OPERA
1 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv, Tel. 5724. Perfs. at 8:30 p.m. LA TRAVANCA: 9/12 with guest singer FRIEDL TELLER THE BARRER OF SEVILLE: 10/12 MADAME BUTTERFLY: 12/12 with guest singer FRIEDL TELLER AIDA: 13/12 TALES OF HOFFMANN: 14/12 with guest singer FRIEDL TELLER FAUST: 15/12, 16/12, 17/12.

IRANIAN NATIONAL OPERA
1 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv, Tel. 5724. Perfs. at 8:30 p.m. LA TRAVANCA: 9/12 with guest singer FRIEDL TELLER THE BARRER OF SEVILLE: 10/12 MADAME BUTTERFLY: 12/12 with guest singer FRIEDL TELLER AIDA: 13/12 TALES OF HOFFMANN: 14/12 with guest singer FRIEDL TELLER FAUST: 15/12, 16/12, 17/12.

IRANIAN NATIONAL OPERA
1 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv, Tel. 5724. Perfs. at 8:30 p.m. LA TRAVANCA: 9/12 with guest singer FRIEDL TELLER THE BARRER OF SEVILLE: 10/12 MADAME BUTTERFLY: 12/12 with guest singer FRIEDL TELLER AIDA: 13/12 TALES OF HOFFMANN: 14/12 with guest singer FRIEDL TELLER FAUST: 15/12, 16/12, 17/12.

IRANIAN NATIONAL OPERA
1 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv, Tel. 5724. Perfs. at 8:30 p.m. LA TRAVANCA: 9/12 with guest singer FRIEDL TELLER THE BARRER OF SEVILLE: 10/12 MADAME BUTTERFLY: 12/12 with guest singer FRIEDL TELLER AIDA: 13/12 TALES OF HOFFMANN: 14/12 with guest singer FRIEDL TELLER FAUST: 15/12, 16/12, 17/12.

IRANIAN NATIONAL OPERA
1 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv, Tel. 5724. Perfs. at 8:30 p.m. LA TRAVANCA: 9/12 with guest singer FRIEDL TELLER THE BARRER OF SEVILLE: 10/12 MADAME BUTTERFLY: 12/12 with guest singer FRIEDL TELLER AIDA: 13/12 TALES OF HOFFMANN: 14/12 with guest singer FRIEDL TELLER FAUST: 15/12, 16/12, 17/12.

IRANIAN NATIONAL OPERA
1 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv, Tel. 5724. Perfs. at 8:30 p.m. LA TRAVANCA: 9/12 with guest singer FRIEDL TELLER THE BARRER OF SEVILLE: 10/12 MADAME BUTTERFLY: 12/12 with guest singer FRIEDL TELLER AIDA: 13/12 TALES OF HOFFMANN: 14/12 with guest singer FRIEDL TELLER FAUST: 15/12, 16/12, 17/12.

IRANIAN NATIONAL OPERA
1 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv, Tel. 5724. Perfs. at 8:30 p.m. LA TRAVANCA: 9/12 with guest singer FRIEDL TELLER THE BARRER OF SEVILLE: 10/12 MADAME BUTTERFLY: 12/12 with guest singer FRIEDL TELLER AIDA: 13/12 TALES OF HOFFMANN: 14/12 with guest singer FRIEDL TELLER FAUST: 15/12, 16/12, 17/12.

Nasser's Restraint 'Extraordinary'

NEW DELHI (AP). — Prime Minister Nehru said yesterday that Nasser's restraint in dealing with Syrian developments was "extraordinary."

During a foreign affairs speech in parliament, Mr. Nehru said it was not for him to comment on UAR developments, but added: "We are interested in the unity of Arab countries and not their conflict. We hope unity will be kept up."

Portugal Must Quit, Says Nehru on Goa

NEW DELHI. — Mr. Nehru told Parliament yesterday that Portugal must "obviously" be no solution to the problem of Goa "except by the Portuguese walking out."

In what was seen here as a virtual ultimatum, he added: "There is no middle way. The present situation is not to be tolerated."

Observers said it seems certain India would take military action if a grave incident should occur involving Indian citizens or access for her ships. But Mr. Nehru would be unlikely to deviate from the policy of non-violence unless he could convincingly prove to the world that he acted only on serious provocation.

Mr. Nehru told Parliament India must "clear the waters" and see several Portuguese frigates had been reported in Goa coastal waters in the past fortnight and some Portuguese had crossed the Indian border near Goa.

He said the Indian Government had information of "intense repression" inside Goa. A number of people were in jail and conditions were worse than in Goa before, Mr. Nehru said.

In Lisbon, a Foreign Ministry spokesman charged Mr. Nehru with "adopting the old Nasser tactics of trying to scare the world by shouting 'devoira' him'." (Reuters, AP)

CHINA CLAIMS INDIA PREPARES INVASION

TOKYO (AP). — Communist China has charged that India is planning to change the status of its boundary with China and is preparing to further invade and occupy Chinese territory.

The Foreign Ministry's statement called the latest Indian declaration "sheer fabrication" and "open interference in the internal affairs of China."

The Foreign Ministry's statement called the latest Indian declaration "sheer fabrication" and "open interference in the internal affairs of China."

The Foreign Ministry's statement called the latest Indian declaration "sheer fabrication" and "open interference in the internal affairs of China."

The Foreign Ministry's statement called the latest Indian declaration "sheer fabrication" and "open interference in the internal affairs of China."

The Foreign Ministry's statement called the latest Indian declaration "sheer fabrication" and "open interference in the internal affairs of China."

The Foreign Ministry's statement called the latest Indian declaration "sheer fabrication" and "open interference in the internal affairs of China."

The Foreign Ministry's statement called the latest Indian declaration "sheer fabrication" and "open interference in the internal affairs of China."

The Foreign Ministry's statement called the latest Indian declaration "sheer fabrication" and "open interference in the internal affairs of China."

The Foreign Ministry's statement called the latest Indian declaration "sheer fabrication" and "open interference in the internal affairs of China."

The Foreign Ministry's statement called the latest Indian declaration "sheer fabrication" and "open interference in the internal affairs of China."

The Foreign Ministry's statement called the latest Indian declaration "sheer fabrication" and "open interference in the internal affairs of China."

The Foreign Ministry's statement called the latest Indian declaration "sheer fabrication" and "open interference in the internal affairs of China."

The Foreign Ministry's statement called the latest Indian declaration "sheer fabrication" and "open interference in the internal affairs of China."

The Foreign Ministry's statement called the latest Indian declaration "sheer fabrication" and "open interference in the internal affairs of China."

The Foreign Ministry's statement called the latest Indian declaration "sheer fabrication" and "open interference in the internal affairs of China."

The Foreign Ministry's statement called the latest Indian declaration "sheer fabrication" and "open interference in the internal affairs of China."

The Foreign Ministry's statement called the latest Indian declaration "sheer fabrication" and "open interference in the internal affairs of China."

Talks on Bizerta Begun in Rome

ROME (Reuters). — Franco-Tunisian talks on Bizerta and other pending problems opened at the Tunisian Embassy here yesterday.

M. Louride Gheringaud, Director of Tunisian and Moroccan Affairs at the French Foreign Ministry, represents France at the talks, and Tahar Sahbani, Secretary-General of the Tunisian Foreign Ministry, is the Tunisian delegate.

"French and Tunisian forces fought over the French naval air base at Bizerta last July, after Tunisia's demand for the evacuation of French forces from Tunisia. In a recent exchange of notes Tunisia called for negotiations to draw up a timetable for the evacuation of French troops."

Sahbani said the talks, which were a first contact, were aimed at establishing an agenda on pending problems between France and Tunisia — clarifying their respective views.

A French Embassy spokesman said the talks were of a preliminary nature and were being held in a friendly atmosphere. He said the talks should be expected at this stage.

A French Embassy spokesman said the talks were of a preliminary nature and were being held in a friendly atmosphere. He said the talks should be expected at this stage.

A French Embassy spokesman said the talks were of a preliminary nature and were being held in a friendly atmosphere. He said the talks should be expected at this stage.

A French Embassy spokesman said the talks were of a preliminary nature and were being held in a friendly atmosphere. He said the talks should be expected at this stage.

A French Embassy spokesman said the talks were of a preliminary nature and were being held in a friendly atmosphere. He said the talks should be expected at this stage.

A French Embassy spokesman said the talks were of a preliminary nature and were being held in a friendly atmosphere. He said the talks should be expected at this stage.

A French Embassy spokesman said the talks were of a preliminary nature and were being held in a friendly atmosphere. He said the talks should be expected at this stage.

A French Embassy spokesman said the talks were of a preliminary nature and were being held in a friendly atmosphere. He said the talks should be expected at this stage.

A French Embassy spokesman said the talks were of a preliminary nature and were being held in a friendly atmosphere. He said the talks should be expected at this stage.

A French Embassy spokesman said the talks were of a preliminary nature and were being held in a friendly atmosphere. He said the talks should be expected at this stage.

A French Embassy spokesman said the talks were of a preliminary nature and were being held in a friendly atmosphere. He said the talks should be expected at this stage.

A French Embassy spokesman said the talks were of a preliminary nature and were being held in a friendly atmosphere. He said the talks should be expected at this stage.

A French Embassy spokesman said the talks were of a preliminary nature and were being held in a friendly atmosphere. He said the talks should be expected at this stage.

A French Embassy spokesman said the talks were of a preliminary nature and were being held in a friendly atmosphere. He said the talks should be expected at this stage.

A French Embassy spokesman said the talks were of a preliminary nature and were being held in a friendly atmosphere. He said the talks should be expected at this stage.

A French Embassy spokesman said the talks were of a preliminary nature and were being held in a friendly atmosphere. He said the talks should be expected at this stage.

A French Embassy spokesman said the talks were of a preliminary nature and were being held in a friendly atmosphere. He said the talks should be expected at this stage.

A French Embassy spokesman said the talks were of a preliminary nature and were being held in a friendly atmosphere. He said the talks should be expected at this stage.

A French Embassy spokesman said the talks were of a preliminary nature and were being held in a friendly atmosphere. He said the talks should be expected at this stage.

A French Embassy spokesman said the talks were of a preliminary nature and were being held in a friendly atmosphere. He said the talks should be expected at this stage.

A French Embassy spokesman said the talks were of a preliminary nature and were being held in a friendly atmosphere. He said the talks should be expected at this stage.

A French Embassy spokesman said the talks were of a preliminary nature and were being held in a friendly atmosphere. He said the talks should be expected at this stage.

A French Embassy spokesman said the talks were of a preliminary nature and were being held in a friendly atmosphere. He said the talks should be expected at this stage.

A French Embassy spokesman said the talks were of a preliminary nature and were being held in a friendly atmosphere. He said the talks should be expected at this stage.

LAW REPORT

THE JERUSALEM POST
December 8, 1961

In the Supreme Court Sitting as Court of Civil Appeals Before the President, Justice Yitzhak Olshan, and Justices Haim Cohn and Yoel Sussman.

Michael Walgel, Appellant, v. Shimon Kaufman, Respondent (C.A. 264/61).

Circumstances in Which Appellant is Entitled to Fees. The Supreme Court allowed an appeal against a judgment of the Haifa District Court delivered on February 1, 1961 (in C.A. 117/60).

Mr. Walgel was the owner of a house and an adjacent plot in Haifa. He arranged with Mr. Kaufman, an estate agent, that the latter should inform the Haifa Municipality that he was prepared to sell them the house and the

Justice Cohn said that in his opinion the fact that the appellant had agreed to sell his house to Mr. Rutenberg and that the Municipality had acquired it from the latter and not from him was sufficient cause for dismissing the respondent's claim to agent's fees for this transaction.

Justice Cohn said that in his opinion the fact that the appellant had agreed to sell his house to Mr. Rutenberg and that the Municipality had acquired it from the latter and not from him was sufficient cause for dismissing the respondent's claim to agent's fees for this transaction.

Justice Cohn said that in his opinion the fact that the appellant had agreed to sell his house to Mr. Rutenberg and that the Municipality had acquired it from the latter and not from him was sufficient cause for dismissing the respondent's claim to agent's fees for this transaction.

Justice Cohn said that in his opinion the fact that the appellant had agreed to sell his house to Mr. Rutenberg and that the Municipality had acquired it from the latter and not from him was sufficient cause for dismissing the respondent's claim to agent's fees for this transaction.

Justice Cohn said that in his opinion the fact that the appellant had agreed to sell his house to Mr. Rutenberg and that the Municipality had acquired it from the latter and not from him was sufficient cause for dismissing the respondent's claim to agent's fees for this transaction.

Justice Cohn said that in his opinion the fact that the appellant had agreed to sell his house to Mr. Rutenberg and that the Municipality had acquired it from the latter and not from him was sufficient cause for dismissing the respondent's claim to agent's fees for this transaction.

Justice Cohn said that in his opinion the fact that the appellant had agreed to sell his house to Mr. Rutenberg and that the Municipality had acquired it from the latter and not from him was sufficient cause for dismissing the respondent's claim to agent's fees for this transaction.

Justice Cohn said that in his opinion the fact that the appellant had agreed to sell his house to Mr. Rutenberg and that the Municipality had acquired it from the latter and not from him was sufficient cause for dismissing the respondent's claim to agent's fees for this transaction.

Justice Cohn said that in his opinion the fact that the appellant had agreed to sell his house to Mr. Rutenberg and that the Municipality had acquired it from the latter and not from him was sufficient cause for dismissing the respondent's claim to agent's fees for this transaction.

Justice Cohn said that in his opinion the fact that the appellant had agreed to sell his house to Mr. Rutenberg and that the Municipality had acquired it from the latter and not from him was sufficient cause for dismissing the respondent's claim to agent's fees for this transaction.

Justice Cohn said that in his opinion the fact that the appellant had agreed to sell his house to Mr. Rutenberg and that the Municipality had acquired it from the latter and not from him was sufficient cause for dismissing the respondent's claim to agent's fees for this transaction.

Justice Cohn said that in his opinion the fact that the appellant had agreed to sell his house to Mr. Rutenberg and that the Municipality had acquired it from the latter and not from him was sufficient cause for dismissing the respondent's claim to agent's fees for this transaction.

Justice Cohn said that in his opinion the fact that the appellant had agreed to sell his house to Mr. Rutenberg and that the Municipality had acquired it from the latter and not from him was sufficient cause for dismissing the respondent's claim to agent's fees for this transaction.

Justice Cohn said that in his opinion the fact that the appellant had agreed to sell his house to Mr. Rutenberg and that the Municipality had acquired it from the latter and not from him was sufficient cause for dismissing the respondent's claim to agent's fees for this transaction.

Justice Cohn said that in his opinion the fact that the appellant had agreed to sell his house to Mr. Rutenberg and that the Municipality had acquired it from the latter and not from him was sufficient cause for dismissing the respondent's claim to agent's fees for this transaction.

Justice Cohn said that in his opinion the fact that the appellant had agreed to sell his house to Mr. Rutenberg and that the Municipality had acquired it from the latter and not from him was sufficient cause for dismissing the respondent's claim to agent's fees for this transaction.

Justice Cohn said that in his opinion the fact that the appellant had agreed to sell his house to Mr. Rutenberg and that the Municipality had acquired it from the latter and not from him was sufficient cause for dismissing the respondent's claim to agent's fees for this transaction.

Justice Cohn said that in his opinion the fact that the appellant had agreed to sell his house to Mr. Rutenberg and that the Municipality had acquired it from the latter and not from him was sufficient cause for dismissing the respondent's claim to agent's fees for this transaction.

Justice Cohn said that in his opinion the fact that the appellant had agreed to sell his house to Mr. Rutenberg and that the Municipality had acquired it from the latter and not from him was sufficient cause for dismissing the respondent's claim to agent's fees for this transaction.

Justice Cohn said that in his opinion the fact that the appellant had agreed to sell his house to Mr. Rutenberg and that the Municipality had acquired it from the latter and not from him was sufficient cause for dismissing the respondent's claim to agent's fees for this transaction.

Justice Cohn said that in his opinion the fact that the appellant had agreed to sell his house to Mr. Rutenberg and that the Municipality had acquired it from the latter and not from him was sufficient cause for dismissing the respondent's claim to agent's fees for this transaction.

Justice Cohn said that in his opinion the fact that the appellant had agreed to sell his house to Mr. Rutenberg and that the Municipality had acquired it from the latter and not from him was sufficient cause for dismissing the respondent's claim to agent's fees for this transaction.

Justice Cohn said that in his opinion the fact that the appellant had agreed to sell his house to Mr. Rutenberg and that the Municipality had acquired it from the latter and not from him was sufficient cause for dismissing the respondent's claim to agent's fees for this transaction.

IT'S THE LAW

A MUNICIPAL council employee must not have any direct or indirect interest or benefit in any contract made with the council. (Local Councils "A" Order.)

plot. The negotiations with the Municipality fell through when Mr. Walgel learned that they intended using the house as a home for delinquent children. About six months later he sold only the house to Mr. Avraham Rutenberg through the offices of another agent and applied for and received a permit to build on the plot.

Mr. Rutenberg was persuaded by the Municipality to waive his rights to the house in their favour as "they wanted to use it for a Museum of Japanese Art. The Municipality also succeeded eventually in persuading Mr. Walgel to sell them the adjacent plot."

When these transactions were completed, Mr. Kaufman demanded his IL1,500 agent's fees from Mr. Walgel, who refused to pay on the grounds that Mr. Kaufman had had no hand in the final sale.

The Magistrate's Court dismissed Mr. Kaufman's claim, but the Haifa District Court overruled the decision of the lower court.

In the appeal to the Supreme Court Mr. Ganan appeared for the appellant, and Komornik for the respondent.

The President, who delivered the first judgment, said that an agent and his client are free to enter into any agreement they choose. They may, for example, agree to themselves that the client will pay the agent's fees in return only for the address of the buyer or seller, as the case may be, or that the agent will be paid a fee for merely bringing the parties together. But in the absence of any such agreement, the general principles applicable to the payment of agent's fees must be applied.

According to these general principles, continued the President, in the absence of any agreement to the contrary, an agent is entitled to his fees if his introduction is the effective factor leading to the successful conclusion of the sale (see 1950, A.E.R. 929).

In the case under consideration, held the President, there was no agreement between the appellant and the respondent entitling the latter to his fees in exchange for bringing the parties together. The appellant's desire to sell his house to the Municipality or in exchange for bringing the parties together. Nor was there anything in the agreement between the appellant and the respondent stipulating that the appellant was not entitled to withdraw his consent before the transaction was completed or that the appellant was not entitled to sell the property to the Municipality except through the offices of the respondent.

The only question to be considered, therefore, said the President, is whether the eventual sale of the property to the Municipality was a result of the respondent's office. The answer to this question, insofar as the house is concerned, he held, is in the negative. Insofar as the plot is concerned, he continued, the respondent's Counsel had argued that the fact that the appellant might have agreed to

Justice Cohn said that in his opinion the fact that the appellant had agreed to sell his house to Mr. Rutenberg and that the Municipality had acquired it from the latter and not from him was sufficient cause for dismissing the respondent's claim to agent's fees for this transaction.

Justice Cohn said that in his opinion the fact that the appellant had agreed to sell his house to Mr. Rutenberg and that the Municipality had acquired it from the latter and not from him was sufficient cause for dismissing the respondent's claim to agent's fees for this transaction.

Justice Cohn said that in his opinion the fact that the appellant had agreed to sell his house to Mr. Rutenberg and that the Municipality had acquired it from the latter and not from him was sufficient cause for dismissing the respondent's claim to agent's fees for this transaction.

Justice Cohn said that in his opinion the fact that the appellant had agreed to sell his house to Mr. Rutenberg and that the Municipality had acquired it from the latter and not from him was sufficient cause for dismissing the respondent's claim to agent's fees for this transaction.

Justice Cohn said that in his opinion the fact that the appellant had agreed to sell his house to Mr. Rutenberg and that the Municipality had acquired it from the latter and not from him was sufficient cause for dismissing the respondent's claim to agent's fees for this transaction.

Justice Cohn said that in his opinion the fact that the appellant had agreed to sell his house to Mr. Rutenberg and that the Municipality had acquired it from the latter and not from him was sufficient cause for dismissing the respondent's claim to agent's fees for this transaction.

Justice Cohn said that in his opinion the fact that the appellant had agreed to sell his house to Mr. Rutenberg and that the Municipality had acquired it from the latter and not from him was sufficient cause for dismissing the respondent's claim to agent's fees for this transaction.

Justice Cohn said that in his opinion the fact that the appellant had agreed to sell his house to Mr. Rutenberg and that the Municipality had acquired it from the latter and not from him was sufficient cause for dismissing the respondent's claim to agent's fees for this transaction.

Justice Cohn said that in his opinion the fact that the appellant had agreed to sell his house to Mr. Rutenberg and that the Municipality had acquired it from the latter and not from him was sufficient cause for dismissing the respondent's claim to agent's fees for this transaction.

Justice Cohn said that in his opinion the fact that the appellant had agreed to sell his house to Mr. Rutenberg and that the Municipality had acquired it from the latter and not from him was sufficient cause for dismissing the respondent's claim to agent's fees for this transaction.

Justice Cohn said that in his opinion the fact that the appellant had agreed to sell his house to Mr. Rutenberg and that the Municipality had acquired it from the latter and not from him was sufficient cause for dismissing the respondent's claim to agent's fees for this transaction.

Justice Cohn said that in his opinion the fact that the appellant had agreed to sell his house to Mr. Rutenberg and that the Municipality had acquired it from the latter and not from him was sufficient cause for dismissing the respondent's claim to agent's fees for this transaction.

Justice Cohn said that in his opinion the fact that the appellant had agreed to sell his house to Mr. Rutenberg and that the Municipality had acquired it from the latter and not from him was sufficient cause for dismissing the respondent's claim to agent



RICHMANN
Drawn by Hoshen

PROF. Hugo Bergman has a man's white hair and a somewhat absent-minded and introverted manner. He speaks slowly, pausing not between sentences but between each word, as if carefully to select the one that will pinpoint his precise thought with meticulous clarity. Born in Prague in 1883, educated at the Universities of Prague and Berlin, he was Secretary of the Zionist Executive in London from 1907-1919; he was Director of the Jewish National and University Library in Jerusalem from 1920-35, and became Professor of Philosophy (the Scholastic Chair) in 1935. From 1935-38 he was Rector of the University, and in 1939 he became Professor of Jewish Law.

His generation was one of conflict, for it fought in or witnessed small wars and big wars, including the two world conflicts. It saw the Holocaust, an unbelievable retreat to savagery from man's forward march of progress. If anything, it made him gentler, more reflective and more scholarly in his search for a truth which would serve all mankind.

Professor Bergman spoke for 45 minutes without mentioning Eichmann. Moreover, his beliefs bore the earmarks of a theory worked out years ago. "No country, no state, no authority, has the right to put another person to death. This is an immutable principle. Not only does the State not have a right to impose a death sentence, it also lacks the right to send one of its citizens to become a murderer in its service. The hangman, whether he performs his work for money or out of a sense of duty, becomes a murderer by the act. The Commandment, 'Thou shalt not kill,' applies with equal force to the State and to the individual. This is true in every State; it is all the more true in a Jewish State," he said.

He picked up "Hilchot Hapikudim" (In the Kingdom of Judah) by Rabbi Avraham Chaim The Choch, which dwells at length on the problem of one man taking the life of another, stating:

"For large Jewish institutions in Jerusalem. Experienced Propagandists for work in Israel and abroad."

Applications with detailed curriculum vitae and references to: R. A. L. Jerusalem, P.O. Box 10, Tel. 2500, for "propagandists."

MR. Ido Gilboa was born in Rishon LeZion 24 years ago. His age is an important factor in his outlook, for he was a small child when the Nazis were ravaging Europe, a boy not yet in his teens when Israel fought its War of Independence. The only war he knew at first hand was the Sinai Cam-

INTERVIEWPOINTS AN EYE FOR AN EYE

SHOULD a mass murderer be punished by death? The question is far from academic with the Eichmann trial approaching its end. Eichmann himself during the trial entered with an unequivocal "yes." At one time he said he would hang himself in public as a lesson to anti-Semites; on another occasion he said that the Nazi orgy of murder was one of the worst crimes in the annals of history; a third time he said that the leaders of the Nazi party should be punished. Eichmann's defence is based on his plea that he was not one of the leaders, but that he was a powerless cog in a juggernaut bent on the biological extermination of the Jewish People. The Jerusalem District Court will next Monday hand down its judgment determining the exact role Eichmann played.

Israelis, unlike Eichmann, are not united regarding a possible death penalty. The three representatives of the Jewish People, Mr. Ido Gilboa, Secretary of the Students Association at the Hebrew University, is Israeli-born. None of his immediate family were killed in the Holocaust; Mr. Yosef Neuman, Secretary of the Israel Organization of Former Nazi Prisoners, looked death in the face and personally experienced the brutality of the Nazi machine.

category that this is forbidden by Jewish law. Prof. Bergman quoted to show that even if the Torah at times does talk about the death sentence, it does so only in theory, without intending that this sentence be carried out in practice. Even if a man does deserve death, he must "allow himself" to be killed; otherwise the sentence cannot be carried out.

But what a punishment should be meted out to a murderer? "Life imprisonment," he says. "Moreover," he adds, "by taking a murderer's life you are depriving him of his opportunity to repent. Of the main theories of the philosophy of punishment, one says that it will deter others from doing the same thing; the second that a man is punished to repay society for his wrongs. If you take away his life he cannot repent, and admit his debt to society."



BERGMAN

"If the criminal is not a civilized man, we must set an example for him to follow. We must help him to reach a higher standard of conduct. We must, like Rabbi Chaim, return to life its true meaning."

But does anybody live according to these divine precepts except rare individuals who are the exception to the rule?

"No, but we as Jews must be different. This is the reason for our existence as a separate entity. It is our duty to create a better society."

Prof. Bergman ended by paraphrasing his opening statement: no human being has the right to take the life of another.

happened to others, not to me. It is the lesson of the trial which he thinks is its most vital aspect, not the punishment which should be meted out.

"The punishment of Eichmann," Mr. Gilboa asserts, can only be a secondary purpose of the trial. The primary purpose was to teach his generation, to show both the Jewish and non-Jewish world, the crime perpetrated against the Jewish people. It showed us that a pasty-faced clerk may be the worst type of monster in the world, and that such a monster need not fit in with the dramatic conception of an ogre lust for blood."

Mr. Gilboa himself is a husky, a broad-shouldered man, with black hair and bright eyes. He has a staccato manner of speech, as though his thoughts raced ahead of his words.

How can the purpose of the trial, as Mr. Gilboa sees it, be furthered?

"Not by hanging the man — if he is guilty. For hanging a man is often thought of as a just punishment. But this is not so. This is not so, Eichmann alive, serving a life term, will serve mankind better than Eichmann dead and forgotten. For he will be forgotten much faster than alive."

"There is no proper ratio between a death sentence and his crimes. If true justice was to be done, he would have to be put to death for each person whose death is on his conscience."

Mr. Gilboa stresses that the Jewish "account" with the Nazis can never be wiped out by punishing Eichmann, or the other Nazi criminals still at large.

"Not even time, which is the world's great healer of wrongs, can wipe out the account, although it can soften feelings," he says, noting that Jewish feelings towards Torquemada's Spain are no longer based on deeply-felt animosity.

But where should Eichmann be imprisoned? Mr. Gilboa thinks the best spot would be a solitary cell on Har Hatzikhon (Memorial Hill). The message of Yad Vashem, which commemorates the 6,000,000 dead, would be much more effective if every visitor knew that one of the men, and perhaps much of the ideology which motivated,

NEUMAN
Photo by Rubiner

them. But, just the same, I don't want to associate with them." He goes on, adding that "we cannot ever forget the past, and we will remember it until the end of the world."

He believes in giving Eichmann, and every other fanatic, a fair and open trial. Let the world come to see the trial honestly.

"But if Eichmann is found guilty, he should be hanged. He should be hanged 6,000 times, if it could only be done."

Mr. Neuman believes that others would adopt his viewpoint if they would strip the question to its bare essentials. Such phrases as "Nazi Ideology, obeying orders, small cogs and big wheels, the political situation," should be ignored. The question is: would you condemn a man — Jew or non-Jew — to death if his avowed occupation was teasing babies into a fire? If this man had a full possession of his senses when he did this?

Mr. Neuman rejects life imprisonment out of hand. "You must not only be fair to Eichmann, but you must be fair to the Jewish people. You must know what it will mean to the tens of thousands of concentration survivors whose relatives left Auschwitz through the chimney. The fact that he lives will be a cancer gnawing away at our hearts and emotions. We don't want to have to annihilate hundreds of thousands of Germans. It would mean treating the Germans like they treated us."

"We want justice. We only want the murderer executed because he is a murderer." Nevertheless, Mr. Neuman does not think that a fanatic Nazi would have changed his ways even if he was fully aware that his fate would be punishment by death. The infectious germ of Nazism had been too deeply ingrained in his mentality to allow him to become human again.

These Nazis will know that they faced death, would have kept on killing innocent persons, for it had been their "Fuehrer's Order." Yet he believes that they had been changed in their course of life if they had foreseen their ultimate end on the hangman's rope.

But where should a mass murderer be hanged? Mr. Neuman had never thought about this practical problem. "Here in Jerusalem," he said off-hand. Then he corrected himself. "No, never in Jerusalem. It would be desecrating a holy place. It would disgrace Tel Aviv if he were hanged there. Perhaps, Acre would be the best place, for the British used to hang people there. No, he shouldn't be executed in Israel at all. Maybe at sea in the 're-moan-land'."

He suddenly interrupted his own train of thought as a new idea flashed into his mind. "He should be hanged in Auschwitz which he helped build the most notorious human chamber house in human history."

Pan-Africanism and Democracy

Seeds of Unity and Freedom Flower in Durban-Salman

IT was December, 1958, in Accra the delegates for the first All African Peoples' Conference were assembling from all parts of the continent. Old friends from East and West Africa were meeting again after many years; members of the Algerian FLN saw members of the South African resistance movement for the first time. There were young men whose names were soon to be headline news — Mboya of Kenya, Kaunda of Northern Rhodesia, Lumumba of the Congo. Certain well-known personalities of the early Pan-African movement were present in spirit only: for the ailing W.E.B. Du Bois, "Father" of Pan-Africanism, represented by his wife — cheers; for the imprisoned Jomo Kenyatta — colourful demonstrations; for the widow of Marcus Garvey, fiery "Back-to-Africa Zionist" of the 1920s — words of respect. Mingling with the delegates were observers of interested organizations from all parts of the world: advocates of violent revolution, advocates of non-violent revolution; pro-communists, anti-communists; brothers of African descent. Behind this turbulent scene was a staff of dedicated workers led by a two-man team which had been together for many years: the African, Kwame Nkrumah; the West Indian, the late George Padmore.

Nkrumah and Padmore first started working together as the Joint Secretaries of the Fifth Pan-African Conference held in Manchester, England in 1945. Padmore, elder of the two, was a warm, humorous and sophisticated man who had been the hub of the Pan-African world for years. Together with his wife, Dorothy (Jewish, incidentally) he worked indefatigably and used every movement from Marxism to Moral Re-Armament for one purpose: to advance Pan-Africanism. Nkrumah, still a student at that time, was intense, serious; his early determination to fight for the freedom of Africa had been strengthened by his experiences of racial discrimination in America and England.

THE Manchester conference was a landmark in the history of the movement and the point at which "continental" Pan-Africanism came to the fore and "racial" Pan-Africanism began to recede into the background. Dr. St. Clair Drake, Afro-American sociologist, defines "racial" Pan-Africanism as a movement for the freedom and unity of all people of African descent. In this movement, colour played an important part. "Continental" Pan-Africanism he defines as a movement for the freedom and unity of all people on the continent of Africa regardless of colour, provided they stand for "one man, one vote" and democratic rule. This was essentially a movement of Africans to free themselves. Other new concepts introduced were the integration of "African" socialism with political independence, and the achievement of both through the use of Gandhian non-violence.

At the time when these resolutions and declarations were being adopted, no one imagined that the Gold Coast would become the independent state of Ghana in 1946. History was on the side of the Pan-Africanists — not enough, unfortunately, to prevent the bloodshed of a few ex-servicemen and a short period of exile and imprisonment for Nkrumah and other Ghana leaders.

Soon after independence, Prime Minister Nkrumah persuaded Padmore to come to Ghana as his adviser on African affairs and with the partnership fully renewed, the drive to free Africa shifted into high gear. Just over a year after Ghana's independence a conference of Independent African states was held in Accra. North African states

met with states south of the Sahara, with Egypt and Ethiopia, and the principle of the unity of the continent was clearly enunciated. The conference also declared its full support of the principles of the Bandung conference and the foundation was laid for the Afro-Asian bloc at U.N.O. Egypt called for a strong resolution against Israel which was defeated largely at the insistence of Ghana.

PADMORE was a great believer in the spoken word — he has often been called the Tom Paine of Pan-Africanism — and no sooner was this conference ended than plans were afoot for another one, this time not of governments but of peoples' movements from all over the continent. And so the All African Peoples' Conference mentioned at the beginning of this article was held, with many dissident elements and outside influences jockeying for positions of power and dominance. The manoeuvring at this conference was ruthless and unbelievably tough but the Nkrumah-Padmore

By Bill Sutherland
The author, now in Israel on a study tour, is a long-time student of Pan-African affairs and was personal assistant to the former Minister of Finance in Ghana.

combination was equal to the job and when the smoke cleared away, the programme adopted was essentially that of the Manchester conference, i.e. number one priority given to the total liberation of the African continent and the promotion of African socialism through non-violent means wherever possible. For the record, an anti-Israeli resolution was again presented and again defeated.

No erupting volcano is without fissures and certain major breaking developed in the Pan-African movement soon after the 1958 Conference, while other smaller cracks gave warning of important breaks later on. In other instances there were separate focal points which were not the result of breaking, but rather the reluctance to become integrated. Today, Congo has emerged as the number one trouble spot in Africa. In bloody conflict, the FLN has entered negotiations with de Gaulle and the U.N. spotlight is on the Union of South Africa. Four focal points have developed on the Continent: Accra, Cairo, Dar-es-Salaam and Monrovia. Each point has a particular approach and area of influence, but there is much overlapping.

AT the beginning of 1959, Accra was unquestionably the dominant influence in the whole of Africa. Through the newly formed secretariat of the All-African Peoples' Conference; through various Ministries of the Government of Ghana; through the Ghana Mission to the U.N.; through the powerful quasi-governmental Bureau of African Affairs which Nkrumah had placed under the complete control of Padmore; at every possible level pressure was exerted to achieve certain objectives for the immediate end of colonial and settler rule, political union of the already independent states, African socialism, realization of the African personality (on the last two points everyone was playing by ear). The main thing was to keep things stirred up through conferences and more conferences, undercover agitation in dependent territories, speeches at the United Nations, financial and other material assistance was given: sometimes through government, as was the case with Guinea, sometimes through the All-African Peoples' Conference in the case of resistance movements. Offices accommodating thousands of refugees for political exiles and refugees. The fire of Nkrumah's impatience and the pace of events called for rapid decisions and allowed

little time for planning or careful weighing of issues. Two major events changed the whole picture of the Accra operations: one was the untimely death of George Padmore in September 1959, the other has been the crisis in the Congo. Only Padmore had been able to maintain balance in the movement; the balance between idealism and expedience, between fanaticism and inertia. Nkrumah had lost the only dedicated comrade whose judgment he fully trusted.

At first it seemed that Nkrumah would turn towards a more idealistic approach and he had several long discussions with leaders in non-violent action from India, southern United States and other parts of the world whom he invited to Accra at the movement's expense.

This all changed, however, when the forward drive towards African freedom was threatened with reversal by the Congo crisis. To the desperate Nkrumah, the return of a colonial power to Africa meant the proof that Africans could not manage their own affairs, the destruction of his life's work, and the end to the dream of a free United States of Africa in his time. If the international non-violence movement and the world forces for democratic Socialism had been able to come forward at this time with a bold imaginative programme backed with all the money, material, and manpower necessary to put it into operation, Nkrumah might have had a choice. As it happened, Nkrumah and, indeed, most of the other African leaders, saw no alternative but to adopt the time-honoured tactics of total power politics — military force, unprincipled manoeuvring, ruthless bargaining. At this moment in history it does not appear that Kwame Nkrumah has won the gamble that his image as a fighter for freedom at home and on the continent can be maintained regardless of the means he uses to obtain certain laudable ends.

In Cairo, the problems of Pan-Africanism, domestic troubles and strained relations with Moscow have prevented Nasser from giving much time or attention to promoting himself as the symbol of Afro-Asian unity. The seed of continental African unity and freedom sown in Accra show the most promise of bearing fruit in Dar-es-Salaam, where the leaders of East and Central African countries have joined forces, with the unassuming but powerful Julius Nyerere as host. Finally, Monrovia has brought together African French Community nations with Liberia and Nigeria in a common front against the surrender of national sovereignty to political union against the disruption of the status quo by African socialism and against the concept of Nkrumah as the leader of Africa.

THE situation in Africa today is not altogether a happy one. There is a danger that some countries may become totalitarian and that the Pan-African dream may end in a holocaust in the Union of South Africa or in Angola. In Central Africa or in Congo itself, if these things come to pass, it will not be the failure only of Kwame Nkrumah and the other African leaders. It will not be the fault simply of Nationalists in South Africa, the settler government of Central Africa, or the Portuguese in Angola. It will be the fault and failure of the forces for democracy, for socialism, for non-violent politics, for action in every part of the globe who have come forward with too little, too late.

A bucket of water thrown on a raging inferno does not negate the observation that water generally puts out fire. Most people in the world have just not come to join forces with the peoples of Africa on terms of mutual respect and with an equitable sharing of effort.

In this regard the people of Israel have a right to be proud.

Classified Advertisements

Published on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays.

Accepted as all JERUSALEM POST advertising offices.

TELEPHONE: 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500.

Advertisements also accepted through all recognized agencies.

WANTED 1-2 room flat, monthly rental, vicinity Central Carmel. Tel. 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200.

WANTED to buy 3-room flat on Mt. Carmel. Budget 8750. Shimon, Tel. 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200.

WANTED to buy 3-room flat on Mt. Carmel. Budget 8750. Shimon, Tel. 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200.

WANTED to buy 3-room flat on Mt. Carmel. Budget 8750. Shimon, Tel. 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200.

WANTED to buy 3-room flat on Mt. Carmel. Budget 8750. Shimon, Tel. 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200.

WANTED to buy 3-room flat on Mt. Carmel. Budget 8750. Shimon, Tel. 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200.

WANTED to buy 3-room flat on Mt. Carmel. Budget 8750. Shimon, Tel. 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200.

WANTED to buy 3-room flat on Mt. Carmel. Budget 8750. Shimon, Tel. 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200.

WANTED to buy 3-room flat on Mt. Carmel. Budget 8750. Shimon, Tel. 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132,

Fertilizers and Chemicals

Fine Output, Poor Financing

By Our Economic Editor

AN enterprise of the size and complexity of Fertilizers and Chemicals can, of course, be surveyed from various economic aspects, but the most topical of them is pricing, both in view of its importance for the company's financial and development programmes and with regard to wider implications.

In fact, this issue has been under active consideration ever since the plant started production, although the practical results can hardly be regarded as satisfactory from the company's point of view. The persistent friction on this point and the difficulties of securing adequate financing for the company's development, seem to have contributed to the Government's decision to turn the company over to private ownership, but the immediate outcome of this move has been to point up further the necessity of sound pricing methods for now the servicing of capital must also be taken into account at every step, and the top priority of farmer interests, at times over the company's own requirements, can no longer be taken for granted.

Another circumstance which tends to increase the importance of pricing policy is the slowing down of the firm's sales expansion — at stable prices by 15 per cent between 1958/59 and 1959/60 and by 11 per cent between 1959/60 and 1960/61. Gratifying though this advance still is, one obviously cannot expect it to allow the company to take cost increases and shortages of reserves in its stride. Indeed, even the recent price hike of 8.4 per cent on the company's main products will still leave it in financial straits, while its final consolidation will require additional capital which in turn presupposes the maintenance of adequate profit margins.

Yet even that small price increase is by no means assured as yet, for recently the Government ordered that it be cancelled and a Ministerial Committee has been appointed to study the problem.

Rothenberg Group

The problem has been thrown into relief by the agreement under which the S. Rothenberg group took an interest in F & C and secured an option to acquire the majority of the company's share capital by June 1963. The agreement provided that the price of fertilizer for the local market would be set so as to enable the company to earn seven per cent net on the capital invested in the assets used for the production of fertilizers for the home market. The pertaining calculation has been closed, but the amount in question is apparently IL17m. out of the company's aggregate paid-up share capital of IL24.3m., so that IL17m. would have to be earned on it before taxes. Instead, however, notwithstanding the 3.5 per cent price hike, F&C's net income of IL15.5m. on the home sales of fertilizers in the first half of the current business year and expects to wind up the second half with a profit of IL17m. virtually all of it to a steep rise in sales volume than was originally envisaged. It therefore faces a net loss of IL28m. instead of a net profit of IL1.6m. Latest financial forecasts around somewhat more optimistic, but the best that may be expected for the current year, if prices remain at their current level, is a break-even.

Yet the F&C management did not dare recommend a price hike. F&C's net income of IL15.5m. on the home sales of fertilizers in the first half of the current business year and expects to wind up the second half with a profit of IL17m. virtually all of it to a steep rise in sales volume than was originally envisaged. It therefore faces a net loss of IL28m. instead of a net profit of IL1.6m. Latest financial forecasts around somewhat more optimistic, but the best that may be expected for the current year, if prices remain at their current level, is a break-even.

To be sure, the company expects to earn quite satisfactory profits on its non-fertilizer products — the prices of which are not controlled — but that will still leave unsolved the problem of adequate return on the capital invested in fertilizer production. Quite apart from the terms stipulated in the Rothenberg agreement, which are, as a matter of fact, but a replica of clauses that had been included in the prospectus of F & C's debut issues, no major improvement in the profit situation can evidently take place so long as non-fertilizer products account for only 30 per cent or so of F & C sales and the prices of fertilizers are intentionally kept down.

One might, therefore, assume the trouble to lie in the industry's excessive costs. In a country such as ours, is not a chemical industry uneconomical regardless of its technical achievement? Has F&C been developed

price with such slim chances of profit is rather a problem. "A sleekish share, which will only be possible," Mr. Merhav comments, "once the company's pricing policy has achieved a satisfactory level of profit — unless the Government should be ready to invest new capital in an enterprise, in which it has just sold out the controlling interest."

The first alternative would require, according to Mr. Merhav's computation, an average price increase of ten per cent, i.e. 15 per cent above the price paid by the Israeli farmer for fertilizer last summer. As we have seen, the F&C management does not even dare to think of such a course. As for the second alternative, it is paradoxical, but the paradox has been created by the planless and therefore wasteful way in which we have gone about financing the enterprise's investment requirements.

Private Capital

Eventually a way out may yet be found beyond Mr. Merhav's alternative, by attracting private capital for financing F & C's ambitious expansion programme, aimed at producing a whole set of non-fertilizer chemicals with ample profit margins. Or the opposite policy may be forced upon the company: freezing further development in order to channel available funds to consolidating its short-term position, which would also result in a higher net profit, since interest on the short-term loans averages 12 per cent. But whichever course is adopted, the policy of muddling through must be discontinued and a comprehensive long-term plan adopted instead.

One hardly needs to emphasize the relevance of this analysis for most of our economy. In particular for its industrial sector, F&C is not an isolated case which could be disposed of with non-representative. Quite the contrary: in view of its size, its commanding position for both industry and agriculture, and its privileged access to Government funds, its development should have been planned better and financed more amply than that of projects of lesser priority. Nor can it be properly argued that financial difficulties were inevitable on account of the project's long-term character, the long running-in costs and development periods involved, etc.

For economic and financial planning is essentially concerned with more than the current phase that is immediately apparent. Indeed, the coincidence of high-level technical performance and poor financing is so typical of our economy that the strain accompanying it should be considered as a standard feature of Israel's type of inflation.

It is also of interest to point out that the deficit incurred by the company in the current year is partly due to increases in the price of phosphates and to increases in import duties and taxes, while another element in the deficit (IL10.5m. of running-in costs of the granulation plant) would have been charged to investment if the company had possessed adequate resources for financing expansion projects.

Moreover, the persistent shortage of adequate financing has directly contributed to F&C's cost problems, both by increasing the company's interest burden and by adding to the capital it has to service. In each of the past two business years the company paid over IL14m. in interest on short-term loans. This was almost six per cent of the total turnover, and more than the aggregate net profit that resulted in those years. Mr. Merhav estimates that on top of this expenditure, implicit interest (in the form of excessive prices charged by suppliers) amounted to almost a quarter of a million pounds in 1959/60, and this was another one per cent of the sales volume.

The situation in this respect is almost identical to that of the company's IL15.5m. in fixed assets (after depreciation) by the end of March 1960. IL15.5m. were capitalized interest, and IL17m. capitalized overhead expenses of which quite a sizeable part has been incurred because of the company's poor financing.

All in all, out of the company's short-term liabilities of IL25.5m. at the end of March 1961 about IL12m., or been obliterated had due attention been paid at the outset to providing enough own capital and long-term credits for financial requirements of the enterprise. The blame for this must, of course, be put entirely on the Government, which was and still is — the company's main owner, and which has persistently disregarded plans made and representations submitted by the F&C management. Looking at the same thing from another angle, one may say that the company's financial straits would have allowed the company at its present size to consolidate its position with a total share capital of about IL10m. — a claim less than it had been provided with — instead of the IL25.5m. which are now required according to Mr. Merhav's computation. In order to assure adequate replacement of worn-out equipment, financing of stocks, seasonal sales, etc. Fortunately, one does not need to assume that the company is overcapitalized, for the redundant investment has been offset by intangible assets created as a result of the high engineering and technical level attained at the F&C plants. From the accounting point of view, the matter may therefore be considered satisfactory. But it could have been much more than that, had technical and managerial efficiency been matched by the financial requirements involved.

The crux of the matter is, of course, that one quarter of the IL25.5m. is still missing and that making additional private capital for an enter-

HISTADRUT AWARD TO GOLDBERG



U.S. Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg (left) accepted the 1961 Histadrut Humanitarian Award from NCL President Joseph Schlossberg at the closing dinner last week of the 38th annual convention of the National Committee for Labor Israel. At right is Histadrut Treasurer Yehoshua Levi. Secretary Goldberg, long a champion of Histadrut, was the fourth prominent American to receive the award. The convention at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City.

Bantu Labour Exploited

WHILE South Africa's apartheid policy faces increasing international opposition, internal pressure is growing against wage discrimination against Bantu labour. A recent survey conducted by Pretoria University has shown that take-home wages of Africans barely attain the subsistence level.

Of late, however, this policy has come under fire not only for humanitarian reasons, but also because of the difficulties South Africa is increasingly facing in her export trade and the steady expansion of local secondary industries — for low wages for Africans spell purchasing power. The Pretoria University survey has shown that of every R10 earned above the subsistence level Africans would spend R4.5 on clothing and other consumer goods.

As a result, industrial firms called the Bantu Wage and Productivity Association has already invited its members to grant their African labour voluntary wage increases which have totalled R40m. in the past three years, and other quarters too are giving the same attention. In Johannesburg a recent City Council investigation in the wage structure of its 20,000 African employees set off a public discussion about the adequacy of minimum wages. It would make over R12,000 out of the R11,000 of development

occupations and grades, and that the official policy aims at preventing the Africans' wages in town from rising too much over what is paid by farmers.

This depressing picture is a natural result of the fact that 60 per cent of South Africa's labour has no recognized trade unions, no bargaining channels, and no right to strike, that the employment open to Africans is restricted by law to certain

wise sources will dry up or become saline. But the situation is still not as bleak as it seems. Enough extra water to ease the principal bottlenecks. Villages in the South and the Negev that now receive half the water to which they are entitled will be fully supplied at last and become profitable, increasing output (mainly of field crops) without necessarily increasing their manpower. Expanding new cities will be linked to the water network.

But the basis for water will not remain static. Immediately after spending IL200m. in order to secure the 300m. cubic metres through the pipeline, Israel will start spending much the same sum all over again in order to get a similar additional quantity of the precious fluid. It will be the flow of sewage and by damming flood waters. "It's all expensive water," Menachem Kantor, Israel's Water Commissioner, told the Post recently.

Fortunately, once the existing water shortage among Israel's present farm community is solved, two years from now, they will be able to increase production for some time ahead (even if their water ration were further increased). The pipeline will add 300m. cubic metres of water a year to Israel's farmers, householders and stock raisers, but gross, not net. For Israel's first obligation as an honest broker will be to refund the overdraft. In other words the present annual consumption of 1,250 cubic metres, from springs, wells and rivers other than the Jordan, will have to be cut. Other-

ically the same level as the stocks of the same company with deferred voting rights, or no voting rights at all. It may be added that the New York Stock Exchange trades only shares with full voting rights, while in London shares with limited voting rights are dealt at a certain discount. On the free market Naphthali's shares fluctuated and closed on Wednesday at 103 1/2 as compared with 112 a week earlier, while Lapidot moved slightly higher, closing on Wednesday at 8.20.

11. Y. STERNBERG and 12. Y. STERNBERG and 13. Y. STERNBERG and 14. Y. STERNBERG and 15. Y. STERNBERG and 16. Y. STERNBERG and 17. Y. STERNBERG and 18. Y. STERNBERG and 19. Y. STERNBERG and 20. Y. STERNBERG and 21. Y. STERNBERG and 22. Y. STERNBERG and 23. Y. STERNBERG and 24. Y. STERNBERG and 25. Y. STERNBERG and 26. Y. STERNBERG and 27. Y. STERNBERG and 28. Y. STERNBERG and 29. Y. STERNBERG and 30. Y. STERNBERG and 31. Y. STERNBERG and 32. Y. STERNBERG and 33. Y. STERNBERG and 34. Y. STERNBERG and 35. Y. STERNBERG and 36. Y. STERNBERG and 37. Y. STERNBERG and 38. Y. STERNBERG and 39. Y. STERNBERG and 40. Y. STERNBERG and 41. Y. STERNBERG and 42. Y. STERNBERG and 43. Y. STERNBERG and 44. Y. STERNBERG and 45. Y. STERNBERG and 46. Y. STERNBERG and 47. Y. STERNBERG and 48. Y. STERNBERG and 49. Y. STERNBERG and 50. Y. STERNBERG and 51. Y. STERNBERG and 52. Y. STERNBERG and 53. Y. STERNBERG and 54. Y. STERNBERG and 55. Y. STERNBERG and 56. Y. STERNBERG and 57. Y. STERNBERG and 58. Y. STERNBERG and 59. Y. STERNBERG and 60. Y. STERNBERG and 61. Y. STERNBERG and 62. Y. STERNBERG and 63. Y. STERNBERG and 64. Y. STERNBERG and 65. Y. STERNBERG and 66. Y. STERNBERG and 67. Y. STERNBERG and 68. Y. STERNBERG and 69. Y. STERNBERG and 70. Y. STERNBERG and 71. Y. STERNBERG and 72. Y. STERNBERG and 73. Y. STERNBERG and 74. Y. STERNBERG and 75. Y. STERNBERG and 76. Y. STERNBERG and 77. Y. STERNBERG and 78. Y. STERNBERG and 79. Y. STERNBERG and 80. Y. STERNBERG and 81. Y. STERNBERG and 82. Y. STERNBERG and 83. Y. STERNBERG and 84. Y. STERNBERG and 85. Y. STERNBERG and 86. Y. STERNBERG and 87. Y. STERNBERG and 88. Y. STERNBERG and 89. Y. STERNBERG and 90. Y. STERNBERG and 91. Y. STERNBERG and 92. Y. STERNBERG and 93. Y. STERNBERG and 94. Y. STERNBERG and 95. Y. STERNBERG and 96. Y. STERNBERG and 97. Y. STERNBERG and 98. Y. STERNBERG and 99. Y. STERNBERG and 100. Y. STERNBERG and 101. Y. STERNBERG and 102. Y. STERNBERG and 103. Y. STERNBERG and 104. Y. STERNBERG and 105. Y. STERNBERG and 106. Y. STERNBERG and 107. Y. STERNBERG and 108. Y. STERNBERG and 109. Y. STERNBERG and 110. Y. STERNBERG and 111. Y. STERNBERG and 112. Y. STERNBERG and 113. Y. STERNBERG and 114. Y. STERNBERG and 115. Y. STERNBERG and 116. Y. STERNBERG and 117. Y. STERNBERG and 118. Y. STERNBERG and 119. Y. STERNBERG and 120. Y. STERNBERG and 121. Y. STERNBERG and 122. Y. STERNBERG and 123. Y. STERNBERG and 124. Y. STERNBERG and 125. Y. STERNBERG and 126. Y. STERNBERG and 127. Y. STERNBERG and 128. Y. STERNBERG and 129. Y. STERNBERG and 130. Y. STERNBERG and 131. Y. STERNBERG and 132. Y. STERNBERG and 133. Y. STERNBERG and 134. Y. STERNBERG and 135. Y. STERNBERG and 136. Y. STERNBERG and 137. Y. STERNBERG and 138. Y. STERNBERG and 139. Y. STERNBERG and 140. Y. STERNBERG and 141. Y. STERNBERG and 142. Y. STERNBERG and 143. Y. STERNBERG and 144. Y. STERNBERG and 145. Y. STERNBERG and 146. Y. STERNBERG and 147. Y. STERNBERG and 148. Y. STERNBERG and 149. Y. STERNBERG and 150. Y. STERNBERG and 151. Y. STERNBERG and 152. Y. STERNBERG and 153. Y. STERNBERG and 154. Y. STERNBERG and 155. Y. STERNBERG and 156. Y. STERNBERG and 157. Y. STERNBERG and 158. Y. STERNBERG and 159. Y. STERNBERG and 160. Y. STERNBERG and 161. Y. STERNBERG and 162. Y. STERNBERG and 163. Y. STERNBERG and 164. Y. STERNBERG and 165. Y. STERNBERG and 166. Y. STERNBERG and 167. Y. STERNBERG and 168. Y. STERNBERG and 169. Y. STERNBERG and 170. Y. STERNBERG and 171. Y. STERNBERG and 172. Y. STERNBERG and 173. Y. STERNBERG and 174. Y. STERNBERG and 175. Y. STERNBERG and 176. Y. STERNBERG and 177. Y. STERNBERG and 178. Y. STERNBERG and 179. Y. STERNBERG and 180. Y. STERNBERG and 181. Y. STERNBERG and 182. Y. STERNBERG and 183. Y. STERNBERG and 184. Y. STERNBERG and 185. Y. STERNBERG and 186. Y. STERNBERG and 187. Y. STERNBERG and 188. Y. STERNBERG and 189. Y. STERNBERG and 190. Y. STERNBERG and 191. Y. STERNBERG and 192. Y. STERNBERG and 193. Y. STERNBERG and 194. Y. STERNBERG and 195. Y. STERNBERG and 196. Y. STERNBERG and 197. Y. STERNBERG and 198. Y. STERNBERG and 199. Y. STERNBERG and 200. Y. STERNBERG and 201. Y. STERNBERG and 202. Y. STERNBERG and 203. Y. STERNBERG and 204. Y. STERNBERG and 205. Y. STERNBERG and 206. Y. STERNBERG and 207. Y. STERNBERG and 208. Y. STERNBERG and 209. Y. STERNBERG and 210. Y. STERNBERG and 211. Y. STERNBERG and 212. Y. STERNBERG and 213. Y. STERNBERG and 214. Y. STERNBERG and 215. Y. STERNBERG and 216. Y. STERNBERG and 217. Y. STERNBERG and 218. Y. STERNBERG and 219. Y. STERNBERG and 220. Y. STERNBERG and 221. Y. STERNBERG and 222. Y. STERNBERG and 223. Y. STERNBERG and 224. Y. STERNBERG and 225. Y. STERNBERG and 226. Y. STERNBERG and 227. Y. STERNBERG and 228. Y. STERNBERG and 229. Y. STERNBERG and 230. Y. STERNBERG and 231. Y. STERNBERG and 232. Y. STERNBERG and 233. Y. STERNBERG and 234. Y. STERNBERG and 235. Y. STERNBERG and 236. Y. STERNBERG and 237. Y. STERNBERG and 238. Y. STERNBERG and 239. Y. STERNBERG and 240. Y. STERNBERG and 241. Y. STERNBERG and 242. Y. STERNBERG and 243. Y. STERNBERG and 244. Y. STERNBERG and 245. Y. STERNBERG and 246. Y. STERNBERG and 247. Y. STERNBERG and 248. Y. STERNBERG and 249. Y. STERNBERG and 250. Y. STERNBERG and 251. Y. STERNBERG and 252. Y. STERNBERG and 253. Y. STERNBERG and 254. Y. STERNBERG and 255. Y. STERNBERG and 256. Y. STERNBERG and 257. Y. STERNBERG and 258. Y. STERNBERG and 259. Y. STERNBERG and 260. Y. STERNBERG and 261. Y. STERNBERG and 262. Y. STERNBERG and 263. Y. STERNBERG and 264. Y. STERNBERG and 265. Y. STERNBERG and 266. Y. STERNBERG and 267. Y. STERNBERG and 268. Y. STERNBERG and 269. Y. STERNBERG and 270. Y. STERNBERG and 271. Y. STERNBERG and 272. Y. STERNBERG and 273. Y. STERNBERG and 274. Y. STERNBERG and 275. Y. STERNBERG and 276. Y. STERNBERG and 277. Y. STERNBERG and 278. Y. STERNBERG and 279. Y. STERNBERG and 280. Y. STERNBERG and 281. Y. STERNBERG and 282. Y. STERNBERG and 283. Y. STERNBERG and 284. Y. STERNBERG and 285. Y. STERNBERG and 286. Y. STERNBERG and 287. Y. STERNBERG and 288. Y. STERNBERG and 289. Y. STERNBERG and 290. Y. STERNBERG and 291. Y. STERNBERG and 292. Y. STERNBERG and 293. Y. STERNBERG and 294. Y. STERNBERG and 295. Y. STERNBERG and 296. Y. STERNBERG and 297. Y. STERNBERG and 298. Y. STERNBERG and 299. Y. STERNBERG and 300. Y. STERNBERG and 301. Y. STERNBERG and 302. Y. STERNBERG and 303. Y. STERNBERG and 304. Y. STERNBERG and 305. Y. STERNBERG and 306. Y. STERNBERG and 307. Y. STERNBERG and 308. Y. STERNBERG and 309. Y. STERNBERG and 310. Y. STERNBERG and 311. Y. STERNBERG and 312. Y. STERNBERG and 313. Y. STERNBERG and 314. Y. STERNBERG and 315. Y. STERNBERG and 316. Y. STERNBERG and 317. Y. STERNBERG and 318. Y. STERNBERG and 319. Y. STERNBERG and 320. Y. STERNBERG and 321. Y. STERNBERG and 322. Y. STERNBERG and 323. Y. STERNBERG and 324. Y. STERNBERG and 325. Y. STERNBERG and 326. Y. STERNBERG and 327. Y. STERNBERG and 328. Y. STERNBERG and 329. Y. STERNBERG and 330. Y. STERNBERG and 331. Y. STERNBERG and 332. Y. STERNBERG and 333. Y. STERNBERG and 334. Y. STERNBERG and 335. Y. STERNBERG and 336. Y. STERNBERG and 337. Y. STERNBERG and 338. Y. STERNBERG and 339. Y. STERNBERG and 340. Y. STERNBERG and 341. Y. STERNBERG and 342. Y. STERNBERG and 343. Y. STERNBERG and 344. Y. STERNBERG and 345. Y. STERNBERG and 346. Y. STERNBERG and 347. Y. STERNBERG and 348. Y. STERNBERG and 349. Y. STERNBERG and 350. Y. STERNBERG and 351. Y. STERNBERG and 352. Y. STERNBERG and 353. Y. STERNBERG and 354. Y. STERNBERG and 355. Y. STERNBERG and 356. Y. STERNBERG and 357. Y. STERNBERG and 358. Y. STERNBERG and 359. Y. STERNBERG and 360. Y. STERNBERG and 361. Y. STERNBERG and 362. Y. STERNBERG and 363. Y. STERNBERG and 364. Y. STERNBERG and 365. Y. STERNBERG and 366. Y. STERNBERG and 367. Y. STERNBERG and 368. Y. STERNBERG and 369. Y. STERNBERG and 370. Y. STERNBERG and 371. Y. STERNBERG and 372. Y. STERNBERG and 373. Y. STERNBERG and 374. Y. STERNBERG and 375. Y. STERNBERG and 376. Y. STERNBERG and 377. Y. STERNBERG and 378. Y. STERNBERG and 379. Y. STERNBERG and 380. Y. STERNBERG and 381. Y. STERNBERG and 382. Y. STERNBERG and 383. Y. STERNBERG and 384. Y. STERNBERG and 385. Y. STERNBERG and 386. Y. STERNBERG and 387. Y. STERNBERG and 388. Y. STERNBERG and 389. Y. STERNBERG and 390. Y. STERNBERG and 391. Y. STERNBERG and 392. Y. STERNBERG and 393. Y. STERNBERG and 394. Y. STERNBERG and 395. Y. STERNBERG and 396. Y. STERNBERG and 397. Y. STERNBERG and 398. Y. STERNBERG and 399. Y. STERNBERG and 400. Y. STERNBERG and 401. Y. STERNBERG and 402. Y. STERNBERG and 403. Y. STERNBERG and 404. Y. STERNBERG and 405. Y. STERNBERG and 406. Y. STERNBERG and 407. Y. STERNBERG and 408. Y. STERNBERG and 409. Y. STERNBERG and 410. Y. STERNBERG and 411. Y. STERNBERG and 412. Y. STERNBERG and 413. Y. STERNBERG and 414. Y. STERNBERG and 415. Y. STERNBERG and 416. Y. STERNBERG and 417. Y. STERNBERG and 418. Y. STERNBERG and 419. Y. STERNBERG and 420. Y. STERNBERG and 421. Y. STERNBERG and 422. Y. STERNBERG and 423. Y. STERNBERG and 424. Y. STERNBERG and 425. Y. STERNBERG and 426. Y. STERNBERG and 427. Y. STERNBERG and 428. Y. STERNBERG and 429. Y. STERNBERG and 430. Y. STERNBERG and 431. Y. STERNBERG and 432. Y. STERNBERG and 433. Y. STERNBERG and 434. Y. STERNBERG and 435. Y. STERNBERG and 436. Y. STERNBERG and 437. Y. STERNBERG and 438. Y. STERNBERG and 439. Y. STERNBERG and 440. Y. STERNBERG and 441. Y. STERNBERG and 442. Y. STERNBERG and 443. Y. STERNBERG and 444. Y. STERNBERG and 445. Y. STERNBERG and 446. Y. STERNBERG and 447. Y. STERNBERG and 448. Y. STERNBERG and 449. Y. STERNBERG and 450. Y. STERNBERG and 451. Y. STERNBERG and 452. Y. STERNBERG and 453. Y. STERNBERG and 454. Y. STERNBERG and 455. Y. STERNBERG and 456. Y. STERNBERG and 457. Y. STERNBERG and 458. Y. STERNBERG and 459. Y. STERNBERG and 460. Y. STERNBERG and 461. Y. STERNBERG and 462. Y. STERNBERG and 463. Y. STERNBERG and 464. Y. STERNBERG and 465. Y. STERNBERG and 466. Y. STERNBERG and 467. Y. STERNBERG and 468. Y. STERNBERG and 469. Y. STERNBERG and 470. Y. STERNBERG and 471. Y. STERNBERG and 472. Y. STERNBERG and 473. Y. STERNBERG and 474. Y. STERNBERG and 475. Y. STERNBERG and 476. Y. STERNBERG and 477. Y. STERNBERG and 478. Y. STERNBERG and 479. Y. STERNBERG and 480. Y. STERNBERG and 481. Y. STERNBERG and 482. Y. STERNBERG and 483. Y. STERNBERG and 484. Y. STERNBERG and 485. Y. STERNBERG and 486. Y. STERNBERG and 487. Y. STERNBERG and 488. Y. STERNBERG and 489. Y. STERNBERG and 490. Y. STERNBERG and 491. Y. STERNBERG and 492. Y. STERNBERG and 493. Y. STERNBERG and 494. Y. STERNBERG and 495. Y. STERNBERG and 496. Y. STERNBERG and 497. Y. STERNBERG and 498. Y. STERNBERG and 499. Y. STERNBERG and 500. Y. STERNBERG and 501. Y. STERNBERG and 502. Y. STERNBERG and 503. Y. STERNBERG and 504. Y. STERNBERG and 505. Y. STERNBERG and 506. Y. STERNBERG and 507. Y. STERNBERG and 508. Y. STERNBERG and 509. Y. STERNBERG and 510. Y. STERNBERG and 511. Y. STERNBERG and 512. Y. STERNBERG and 513. Y. STERNBERG and 514. Y. STERNBERG and 515. Y. STERNBERG and 516. Y. STERNBERG and 517. Y. STERNBERG and 518. Y. STERNBERG and 519. Y. STERNBERG and 520. Y. STERNBERG and 521. Y. STERNBERG and 522. Y. STERNBERG and 523. Y. STERNBERG and 524. Y. STERNBERG and 525. Y. STERNBERG and 526. Y. STERNBERG and 527. Y. STERNBERG and 528. Y. STERNBERG and 529. Y. STERNBERG and 530. Y. STERNBERG and 531. Y. STERNBERG and 532. Y. STERNBERG and 533. Y. STERNBERG and 534. Y. STERNBERG and 535. Y. STERNBERG and 536. Y. STERNBERG and 537. Y. STERNBERG and 538. Y. STERNBERG and 539. Y. STERNBERG and 540. Y. STERNBERG and 541. Y. STERNBERG and 542. Y. STERNBERG and 543. Y. STERNBERG and 544. Y. STERNBERG and 545. Y. STERNBERG and 546. Y. STERNBERG and 547. Y. STERNBERG and 548. Y. STERNBERG and 549. Y. STERNBERG and 550. Y. STERNBERG and 551. Y. STERNBERG and 552. Y. STERNBERG and 553. Y. STERNBERG and 554. Y. STERNBERG and 555. Y. STERNBERG and 556. Y. STERNBERG and 557. Y. STERNBERG and 558. Y. STERNBERG and 559. Y. STERNBERG and 560. Y. STERNBERG and 561. Y. STERNBERG and 562. Y. STERNBERG and 563. Y. STERNBERG and 564. Y. STERNBERG and 565. Y. STERNBERG and 566. Y. STERNBERG and 567. Y. STERNBERG and 568. Y. STERNBERG and 569. Y. STERNBERG and 570. Y. STERNBERG and 571. Y. STERNBERG and 572. Y. STERNBERG and 573. Y. STERNBERG and 574. Y. STERNBERG and 575. Y. STERNBERG and 576. Y. STERNBERG and 577. Y. STERNBERG and 578. Y. STERNBERG and 579. Y. STERNBERG and 580. Y. STERNBERG and 581. Y. STERNBERG and 582. Y. STERNBERG and 583. Y. STERNBERG and 584. Y. STERNBERG and 585. Y. STERNBERG and 586. Y. STERNBERG and 587. Y. STERNBERG and 588. Y. STERNBERG and 589. Y. STERNBERG and 590. Y. STERNBERG and 591. Y. STERNBERG and 592. Y. STERNBERG and 593. Y. STERNBERG and 594. Y. STERNBERG and 595. Y. STERNBERG and 596. Y. STERNBERG and 597. Y. STERNBERG and 598. Y. STERNBERG and 599. Y. STERNBERG and 600. Y. STERNBERG and 601. Y. STERNBERG and 602. Y. STERNBERG and 603. Y. STERNBERG and 604. Y. STERNBERG and 605. Y. STERNBERG and 606. Y. STERNBERG and 607. Y. STERNBERG and 608. Y. STERNBERG and 609. Y. STERNBERG and 610. Y. STERNBERG and 611. Y. STERNBERG and 612. Y. STERNBERG and 613. Y. STERNBERG and 614. Y. STERNBERG and 615. Y. STERNBERG and 616. Y. STERNBERG and 617. Y. STERNBERG and 618. Y. STERNBERG and 619. Y. STERNBERG and 620. Y. STERNBERG and 621. Y. STERNBERG and 622. Y. STERNBERG and 623. Y. STERNBERG and 624. Y. STERNBERG and 625. Y. STERNBERG and 626. Y. STERNBERG and 627. Y. STERNBERG and 628. Y. STERNBERG and 629. Y. STERNBERG and 630. Y. STERNBERG and 631. Y. STERNBERG and 632. Y. STERNBERG and 633. Y. STERNBERG and 634. Y. STERNBERG and 635. Y. STERNBERG and 636. Y. STERNBERG and 637. Y. STERNBERG and 638. Y. STERNBERG and 639. Y. STERNBERG and 640. Y. STERNBERG and 641. Y. STERNBERG and 642. Y. STERNBERG and 643. Y. STERNBERG and 644. Y. STERNBERG and 645. Y. STERNBERG and 646. Y. STERNBERG and 647. Y. STERNBERG and 648. Y. STERNBERG and 649. Y. STERNBERG and 650. Y. STERNBERG and 651. Y. STERNBERG and 652. Y. STERNBERG and 653. Y. STERNBERG and 654. Y. STERNBERG and 655. Y. STERNBERG and 656. Y. STERNBERG and 657. Y. STERNBERG and 658. Y. STERNBERG and 659. Y. STERNBERG and 660. Y. STERNBERG and 661. Y. STERNBERG and 662. Y. STERNBERG and 663. Y. STERNBERG and 664. Y. STERNBERG and 665. Y. STERNBERG and 666. Y. STERNBERG and 667. Y. STERNBERG and 668. Y. STERNBERG and 669. Y. STERNBERG and 670. Y. STERNBERG and 671. Y. STERNBERG and 672. Y. STERNBERG and 673. Y. STERNBERG and 674. Y. STERNBERG and 675. Y. STERNBERG and 676. Y. STERNBERG and 677. Y. STERNBERG and 678. Y. STERNBERG and 679. Y. STERNBERG and 680. Y. STERNBERG and 681. Y. STERNBERG and 682. Y. STERNBERG and 683. Y. STERNBERG and 684. Y. STERNBER

WHAT'S ON

ALL WEEK

JERUSALEM
Holyland Hotel, Jerusalem, Tel. 2448. P.O.B. 1180. Closed for the winter season till February 1962. For all information and reservations for next season please contact our office by phone or personally every week-day between 9 a.m. and 1 p.m.

Drink & Dance
Suramelo's Cellar isn't far. Look for it tonight.

Tours
Tourists and visitors are cordially invited to the spacious modern new building of the General Israel Orphan Home for Girls, Jerusalem, Kiryat Moshe, Mofettim, Tel. 23434, 27900.

Hebrew University Conducted tour in English 11 a.m. daily. Downtown Lobby, Wits Auditorium, University Campus.

Madagascar Tour daily at 9 a.m., from the Straus Health Centre, Straus St., Jerusalem. Book for this tour by phoning 24063. Charge: IL2.00 per person to cover cost of transport.

Tad Vashem: Martyrs and Heroes Remembrance Authority Har Hatzitron. Visits to the Memorial Shrine (Ohal Yitzkor) and to the exhibition entitled "Warning and Witness" Sundays to Thursdays 8 to 3. Friday and holiday days 8 to 1.

Visits to the projects of the Women's League for Israel, including the Rehabilitation Centre for Blind Girls in Natanya, may be arranged by calling Tel. Aviv-26686. Jerusalem-23540. Haifa-3778.

Exhibitions:
Nora Art Gallery, 9 Maimon Ave. Tel. 2344. 8 Swiss paintings. Tel. 2344. 8 Swiss paintings. Tel. 2344. 8 Swiss paintings.

Herz's Tomb and Museum open daily from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. Museum open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. daily except Wednesdays and Saturdays.

"Israel Today" permanent exhibition, Binyamin Ha'otom, 10-1, 4-6.

Archaeological Museum, Department of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Ha'otom. Exhibits: Gold Treasure from Caesarea. Pontius Pilate inscription from Caesarea. Exhibit of the month - Statue of Ephesian Artemis from Caesarea, 9-1, 3-4 daily. Today, 9-1 tomorrow, 10-1.

Jerusalem Art Gallery, 6 Rehov David Hamelech. Daily 10 a.m.-1 p.m., 4-6 p.m. Saturdays, 11:30 a.m.-1:30 p.m., 7-11 p.m.

Beal National Museum, Permanent exhibition of Jewish Ceremonial Art. Archaeological objects. "Let There Be Light" - Hanukkah exhibition, 17th and 18th century Italian paintings from the Museum's collection. Ancient lamps. Museum of Ancient Art. Town Hall. Open daily 10-1. Mondays and Wednesdays also 4-7.

Selected pieces by 18th Century Japanese painters, Museum of Japanese Art, 89 Shalom Ha'otom. Tel. 2344. 8 Swiss paintings. Tel. 2344. 8 Swiss paintings.

Beal Art Library, Winter in Palestine. New acquisitions. Daily, 9-12. Fr. 9-1.

New Israel Films: Daily showing, Keren Hayesod Hall, 12 noon to 1 p.m. 2:30-3. Fri. 9-1. Sat. 10-1.

Jerusalem Biblical Zoo: Schneller Wood, Tel. 26820, 8 a.m.-5 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Dinner and dance at Cashe, Restaurant-Bar, 32 Rehov Yirmiyahu. Tel. Aviv. Tel. 42617. Ocherovitz (Pasey) Band plays from 10:30 p.m. dinner not obligatory. Business Lunch, IL2.

Adria Night Club, 101 Disengoff Passage. Tel. 23149. Night International Show.

Tourist Service: Waco Club, 91 Rehov Hayarkon. Tel. 26323. 8 a.m.-2 p.m.

Zeological Gardens: Open 8 a.m.-6 p.m. daily.

Tourists' Tour: Mostat Hapalot, Pioneer Workers' House, open daily from Sunday through Thursday, 9 a.m. from Vaad Hapalot Bldg., 96 Rehov Ardonoroff. Tel. Aviv, Tel. 12211.

"Israel Today" permanent exhibition, Binyamin Ha'otom, 10-1, 4-6.

BRITISH BOOK EXHIBITION

December 11 to December 29, 1961

at the Beit Hakranot, corner Rehov Balfour-Herzl, Haifa.

HOURS OF OPENING:

Monday, December 11	8 p.m. to 10 p.m.
Tuesday, December 12	10 a.m. to 2 p.m. and 8 p.m. to 10 p.m.
Wednesday, December 13	10 a.m. to 2 p.m.
Thursday, December 14	10 a.m. to 2 p.m.
Friday, December 15	10 a.m. to 2 p.m.
Saturday, December 16	8 p.m. to 10 p.m.
Sunday, December 17	10 a.m. to 2 p.m. and 8 p.m. to 10 p.m.
Monday, December 18	10 a.m. to 2 p.m.
Tuesday, December 19	10 a.m. to 2 p.m.
Wednesday, December 20	10 a.m. to 2 p.m.
Thursday, December 21	10 a.m. to 2 p.m.
Friday, December 22	10 a.m. to 2 p.m.
Saturday, December 23	8 p.m. to 10 p.m.
Sunday, December 24	10 a.m. to 2 p.m. and 8 p.m. to 10 p.m.
Monday, December 25	10 a.m. to 2 p.m.
Tuesday, December 26	10 a.m. to 2 p.m.
Wednesday, December 27	10 a.m. to 2 p.m.
Thursday, December 28	10 a.m. to 2 p.m.
Friday, December 29	10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

which includes over 2,000 books.

The Exhibition is arranged by the British Council.

Children's Hanukkah Party

in aid of THE JERUSALEM POST TOY FUND

Z.O.A. House (Goldmann Auditorium), 1 Rehov Daniel Frisch, Tel Aviv.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 10, at 3 p.m.

Price of admission: IL1.10

Children bringing a toy will receive a badge.

A varied programme of entertainment will be provided.

Tickets obtainable in advance at the following offices:

Associations of Americans and Canadians in Israel, 55a Rehov Ben Yehuda, Tel Aviv.

Hitachduti Osei Britania, 55a Rehov Hayarkon, Tel Aviv.

South African Zionist Federation, 106 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel Aviv.

At the door on the afternoon of the party.

All proceeds go to the Toy Fund.

Exhibitions:
Ancient glass. Museum Ha'otom. Daily, 10-5. Wed. 1-4. Today & tomorrow, 10-1.

Tel Aviv Museum:
a) Disengoff House, 14 Rothschild Blvd. Selected paintings from Museum Collection. Hours: 10-1, 4-7; Friday, Saturday, 10-1.

b) Eshkol-Haritzel Pavilion, Tel Aviv. 10-1. 50 oils from Haim Glicksberg's past 7 years' work. 21 50 recent oils by Israeli Painters. Daily, 10-1. Friday, 10-1. Saturday, 4-7 p.m.

c) Gallery, 30 Rehov Bar-Cochba, paintings by Maryana Wadani. 11-1, 4-10; Sat. 11-1. Admission free.

HAIFA
Exhibitions:
Hanukkah lamps from Ticho collection and the Ethnological Museum. Israeli paintings from the Museum's collection. Ancient lamps. Museum of Ancient Art. Town Hall. Open daily 10-1. Mondays and Wednesdays also 4-7.

Selected pieces by 18th Century Japanese painters. Museum of Japanese Art, 89 Shalom Ha'otom. Tel. 2344. 8 Swiss paintings. Tel. 2344. 8 Swiss paintings.

Beal Art Library, Winter in Palestine. New acquisitions. Daily, 9-12. Fr. 9-1.

New Israel Films: Daily showing, Keren Hayesod Hall, 12 noon to 1 p.m. 2:30-3. Fri. 9-1. Sat. 10-1.

Jerusalem Biblical Zoo: Schneller Wood, Tel. 26820, 8 a.m.-5 p.m.

TEL AVIV
Dinner and dance at Cashe, Restaurant-Bar, 32 Rehov Yirmiyahu. Tel. Aviv. Tel. 42617. Ocherovitz (Pasey) Band plays from 10:30 p.m. dinner not obligatory. Business Lunch, IL2.

Adria Night Club, 101 Disengoff Passage. Tel. 23149. Night International Show.

Tourist Service: Waco Club, 91 Rehov Hayarkon. Tel. 26323. 8 a.m.-2 p.m.

Zeological Gardens: Open 8 a.m.-6 p.m. daily.

Tourists' Tour: Mostat Hapalot, Pioneer Workers' House, open daily from Sunday through Thursday, 9 a.m. from Vaad Hapalot Bldg., 96 Rehov Ardonoroff. Tel. Aviv, Tel. 12211.

"Israel Today" permanent exhibition, Binyamin Ha'otom, 10-1, 4-6.

ART
PAINTINGS, sketches, etc. Fine selection. "Tut" - 48 Ben Yehuda Rd. Tel. Aviv (Passage). Frame specialists too.

DUGITH ART Gallery, 48 Rehov Frishman. Tel. Aviv, regular monthly exhibitions, books, ceramics, souvenirs.

BOOKS
"POCKET" CENTRE, all kinds of new pocket books, LITTA, 48 Rehov Ben Yehuda, Tel Aviv.

CINE SERVICES
Keren Film. Hire of projectors and films for Sunday performances. 94 Allenby Rd. Tel. Aviv. Tel. 63372.

PHOTO SERVICES
PHOTO-HARAK, opp. G.P.O. 11 Rehov Hayarkon. Repairs-Advice. Tel. 22104.

THE BRITISH COUNCIL invites you to join the LIBRARY at 13 Rehov IDELSON, TEL AVIV.

Monday - Friday 9 a.m. - 1 p.m.
Sunday - Thursday 5 - 8 p.m.

OPENING
TUESDAY, DEC. 12
AT 7 P.M.

SUPERB FOOD
EXCELLENT SERVICE
IN AN EXCLUSIVE
SURROUNDING.

à la carte SERVICE
NO MINIMUM
CHARGE

FOR RESERVATION CALL
DAN HOTEL
TELEPHONE 221111 (35 LINES)

GRILL ROOM

OPENING
TUESDAY, DEC. 12
AT 7 P.M.

SUPERB FOOD
EXCELLENT SERVICE
IN AN EXCLUSIVE
SURROUNDING.

à la carte SERVICE
NO MINIMUM
CHARGE

FOR RESERVATION CALL
DAN HOTEL
TELEPHONE 221111 (35 LINES)

Desert Travelogue

CATTLE RANCH-
DEAD SEA STYLE

By Emmanuel Pratt

ABOUT eight kilometres southwest of Sdom, on the Sdom-Beerseba highway, a wooden signboard bears the legend "Neot Hakikar, 7 km." An arrow underneath points southward to the great swamps of El-Ghor.

The swamps of El-Ghor, sprawling for about 20 kilometres south of the Dead Sea, are the last remnants of the Negev old-timers still call it - one of the largest dry riverbeds in the country, running here all the way from the highest peaks of the Har Hajar to the Dead Sea.

Neot Hakikar, a cattle ranch set up two years ago by a group of young people who decided to settle here, have some fun, and maybe make some money.

And there is the ranch itself: a group of trailer wagons sparkling in the sun, at the foot of the cliff, the ranch disappears and reappears as we drive into and emerge from the bumpy wadis. At last, we cross the broad Amatzia Canyon (Wadi Huseib) and enter the ranch site. A pack of a dozen fierce dogs meets us.

It all started one warm morning when a wooden hut was put up on a hillock in the Negev. A few hundred metres off the Beerseba-Sdom highway, near the point at which the highway meets the Potash Works road, the hut's occupants were told to move.

Neot Hakikar, a cattle ranch set up two years ago by a group of young people who decided to settle here, have some fun, and maybe make some money.

And there is the ranch itself: a group of trailer wagons sparkling in the sun, at the foot of the cliff, the ranch disappears and reappears as we drive into and emerge from the bumpy wadis. At last, we cross the broad Amatzia Canyon (Wadi Huseib) and enter the ranch site. A pack of a dozen fierce dogs meets us.

It all started one warm morning when a wooden hut was put up on a hillock in the Negev. A few hundred metres off the Beerseba-Sdom highway, near the point at which the highway meets the Potash Works road, the hut's occupants were told to move.

Neot Hakikar, a cattle ranch set up two years ago by a group of young people who decided to settle here, have some fun, and maybe make some money.

And there is the ranch itself: a group of trailer wagons sparkling in the sun, at the foot of the cliff, the ranch disappears and reappears as we drive into and emerge from the bumpy wadis. At last, we cross the broad Amatzia Canyon (Wadi Huseib) and enter the ranch site. A pack of a dozen fierce dogs meets us.

It all started one warm morning when a wooden hut was put up on a hillock in the Negev. A few hundred metres off the Beerseba-Sdom highway, near the point at which the highway meets the Potash Works road, the hut's occupants were told to move.

Neot Hakikar, a cattle ranch set up two years ago by a group of young people who decided to settle here, have some fun, and maybe make some money.

And there is the ranch itself: a group of trailer wagons sparkling in the sun, at the foot of the cliff, the ranch disappears and reappears as we drive into and emerge from the bumpy wadis. At last, we cross the broad Amatzia Canyon (Wadi Huseib) and enter the ranch site. A pack of a dozen fierce dogs meets us.

It all started one warm morning when a wooden hut was put up on a hillock in the Negev. A few hundred metres off the Beerseba-Sdom highway, near the point at which the highway meets the Potash Works road, the hut's occupants were told to move.

Neot Hakikar, a cattle ranch set up two years ago by a group of young people who decided to settle here, have some fun, and maybe make some money.

And there is the ranch itself: a group of trailer wagons sparkling in the sun, at the foot of the cliff, the ranch disappears and reappears as we drive into and emerge from the bumpy wadis. At last, we cross the broad Amatzia Canyon (Wadi Huseib) and enter the ranch site. A pack of a dozen fierce dogs meets us.

It all started one warm morning when a wooden hut was put up on a hillock in the Negev. A few hundred metres off the Beerseba-Sdom highway, near the point at which the highway meets the Potash Works road, the hut's occupants were told to move.

Neot Hakikar, a cattle ranch set up two years ago by a group of young people who decided to settle here, have some fun, and maybe make some money.

And there is the ranch itself: a group of trailer wagons sparkling in the sun, at the foot of the cliff, the ranch disappears and reappears as we drive into and emerge from the bumpy wadis. At last, we cross the broad Amatzia Canyon (Wadi Huseib) and enter the ranch site. A pack of a dozen fierce dogs meets us.

It all started one warm morning when a wooden hut was put up on a hillock in the Negev. A few hundred metres off the Beerseba-Sdom highway, near the point at which the highway meets the Potash Works road, the hut's occupants were told to move.

Neot Hakikar, a cattle ranch set up two years ago by a group of young people who decided to settle here, have some fun, and maybe make some money.

And there is the ranch itself: a group of trailer wagons sparkling in the sun, at the foot of the cliff, the ranch disappears and reappears as we drive into and emerge from the bumpy wadis. At last, we cross the broad Amatzia Canyon (Wadi Huseib) and enter the ranch site. A pack of a dozen fierce dogs meets us.

It all started one warm morning when a wooden hut was put up on a hillock in the Negev. A few hundred metres off the Beerseba-Sdom highway, near the point at which the highway meets the Potash Works road, the hut's occupants were told to move.

Neot Hakikar, a cattle ranch set up two years ago by a group of young people who decided to settle here, have some fun, and maybe make some money.

And there is the ranch itself: a group of trailer wagons sparkling in the sun, at the foot of the cliff, the ranch disappears and reappears as we drive into and emerge from the bumpy wadis. At last, we cross the broad Amatzia Canyon (Wadi Huseib) and enter the ranch site. A pack of a dozen fierce dogs meets us.

It all started one warm morning when a wooden hut was put up on a hillock in the Negev. A few hundred metres off the Beerseba-Sdom highway, near the point at which the highway meets the Potash Works road, the hut's occupants were told to move.

Neot Hakikar, a cattle ranch set up two years ago by a group of young people who decided to settle here, have some fun, and maybe make some money.

And there is the ranch itself: a group of trailer wagons sparkling in the sun, at the foot of the cliff, the ranch disappears and reappears as we drive into and emerge from the bumpy wadis. At last, we cross the broad Amatzia Canyon (Wadi Huseib) and enter the ranch site. A pack of a dozen fierce dogs meets us.

It all started one warm morning when a wooden hut was put up on a hillock in the Negev. A few hundred metres off the Beerseba-Sdom highway, near the point at which the highway meets the Potash Works road, the hut's occupants were told to move.

without the auspices of a party or movement. Failing to get the papers, they decided to try a way which had proved itself in Turkish and British times - confronting officialdom with accomplished facts.

The two new Nahal Zin, as they knew every wadi in the Negev. First in the army and then as survivors, they had fallen in love with the desert. But love was not enough; they needed money too. They had none, but they did have friends.

Ten years earlier, "when the Negev was still the Negev," as the desert snobs put it, a group of young men were roaming through the Wilderness of Judea and the Dead Sea area, surveying settlement possibilities. They included Micha Hilb, then Commander of the Ezer 19, and Yael Dan, a soil researcher, and Naphtali "Kofshi" Tadmor, a botanist who has a mania for Dead Sea plants.

Today Micha heads the Agriculture Ministry's Negev Development Section - and the three resumed their research - this time for Amir and Yankel.

Then a new face appeared at Neot Hakikar: Shimon Dotan, the Jewish National Fund's soil reclamation man. His two motor-graders and a team of six men did not leave until the first plot of 200 dunams had been completely reclaimed. Reclamation work here was quite different from any other place in the desert: whereas everywhere else the land was cleared of brush and then planted with trees, here it was a matter of clearing the land of date-palm plantations.

There were now four occupants in the small hut on the hillock in Nahal Zin. The newcomers were Dalia, a former member of Kibbutz Geva who came for a holiday and decided to stay; and Srul, from a moshav near Rehovot. Then came a fifth woman, Moshe's daughter, Seia, a date-palm expert from Yotvata.

And last but not least came the money: a member of a moshav near Gadera invested IL40,000 in a herd of Arab cows. With the "home front" consolidated, the offensive was carried to "enemy territory."

Neot Hakikar, a cattle ranch set up two years ago by a group of young people who decided to settle here, have some fun, and maybe make some money.

And there is the ranch itself: a group of trailer wagons sparkling in the sun, at the foot of the cliff, the ranch disappears and reappears as we drive into and emerge from the bumpy wadis. At last, we cross the broad Amatzia Canyon (Wadi Huseib) and enter the ranch site. A pack of a dozen fierce dogs meets us.

It all started one warm morning when a wooden hut was put up on a hillock in the Negev. A few hundred metres off the Beerseba-Sdom highway, near the point at which the highway meets the Potash Works road, the hut's occupants were told to move.

Neot Hakikar, a cattle ranch set up two years ago by a group of young people who decided to settle here, have some fun, and maybe make some money.

And there is the ranch itself: a group of trailer wagons sparkling in the sun, at the foot of the cliff, the ranch disappears and reappears as we drive into and emerge from the bumpy wadis. At last, we cross the broad Amatzia Canyon (Wadi Huseib) and enter the ranch site. A pack of a dozen fierce dogs meets us.

It all started one warm morning when a wooden hut was put up on a hillock in the Negev. A few hundred metres off the Beerseba-Sdom highway, near the point at which the highway meets the Potash Works road, the hut's occupants were told to move.

Neot Hakikar, a cattle ranch set up two years ago by a group of young people who decided to settle here, have some fun, and maybe make some money.

And there is the ranch itself: a group of trailer wagons sparkling in the sun, at the foot of the cliff, the ranch disappears and reappears as we drive into and emerge from the bumpy wadis. At last, we cross the broad Amatzia Canyon (Wadi Huseib) and enter the ranch site. A pack of a dozen fierce dogs meets us.

It all started one warm morning when a wooden hut was put up on a hillock in the Negev. A few hundred metres off the Beerseba-Sdom highway, near the point at which the highway meets the Potash Works road, the hut's occupants were told to move.

Neot Hakikar, a cattle ranch set up two years ago by a group of young people who decided to settle here, have some fun, and maybe make some money.

And there is the ranch itself: a group of trailer wagons sparkling in the sun, at the foot of the cliff, the ranch disappears and reappears as we drive into and emerge from the bumpy wadis. At last, we cross the broad Amatzia Canyon (Wadi Huseib) and enter the ranch site. A pack of a dozen fierce dogs meets us.

It all started one warm morning when a wooden hut was put up on a hillock in the Negev. A few hundred metres off the Beerseba-Sdom highway, near the point at which the highway meets the Potash Works road, the hut's occupants were told to move.

Neot Hakikar, a cattle ranch set up two years ago by a group of young people who decided to settle here, have some fun, and maybe make some money.

And there is the ranch itself: a group of trailer wagons sparkling in the sun, at the foot of the cliff, the ranch disappears and reappears as we drive into and emerge from the bumpy wadis. At last, we cross the broad Amatzia Canyon (Wadi Huseib) and enter the ranch site. A pack of a dozen fierce dogs meets us.

It all started one warm morning when a wooden hut was put up on a hillock in the Negev. A few hundred metres off the Beerseba-Sdom highway, near the point at which the highway meets the Potash Works road, the hut's occupants were told to move.

Neot Hakikar, a cattle ranch set up two years ago by a group of young people who decided to settle here, have some fun, and maybe make some money.

And there is the ranch itself: a group of trailer wagons sparkling in the sun, at the foot of the cliff, the ranch disappears and reappears as we drive into and emerge from the bumpy wadis. At last, we cross the broad Amatzia Canyon (Wadi Huseib) and enter the ranch site. A pack of a dozen fierce dogs meets us.

It all started one warm morning when a wooden hut was put up on a hillock in the Negev. A few hundred metres off the Beerseba-Sdom highway, near the point at which the highway meets the Potash Works road, the hut's occupants were told to move.

Neot Hakikar, a cattle ranch set up two years ago by a group of young people who decided to settle here, have some fun, and maybe make some money.

And there is the ranch itself: a group of trailer wagons sparkling in the sun, at the foot of the cliff, the ranch disappears and reappears as we drive into and emerge from the bumpy wadis. At last, we cross the broad Amatzia Canyon (Wadi Huseib) and enter the ranch site. A pack of a dozen fierce dogs meets us.

It all started one warm morning when a wooden hut was put up on a hillock in the Negev. A few hundred metres off the Beerseba-Sdom highway, near the point at which the highway meets the Potash Works road, the hut's occupants were told to move.

Neot Hakikar, a cattle ranch set up two years ago by a group of young people who decided to settle here, have some fun, and maybe make some money.

And there is the ranch itself: a group of trailer wagons sparkling in the sun, at the foot of the cliff, the ranch disappears and reappears as we drive into and emerge from the bumpy wadis. At last, we cross the broad Amatzia Canyon (Wadi Huseib) and enter the ranch site. A pack of a dozen fierce dogs meets us.



Neot Kikar. Neumehle, back at the ranch...

the bureaucracy in Jerusalem. The officials could not see any need for the place; they saw only the problems it might create: malaria in swamps, good currency wasted on doomed herds.

But the young people intended to stay put; and finally bureaucracy surrendered. The Agriculture Ministry was the first to act, granting the new settlers a IL50,000 loan to buy a herd of Rhodesian cows, mainly for breeding. The Ministry of Development followed, granting the boys four large trailer wagons which were set up seven kilometres southeast of the wooden hut on a hillock, just south of Amatzia Canyon, a few hundred metres from the Jordan border. The Ministry also drained the swamp and laid the cement pipes which carry the spring water to a pool from which it is now being pumped to various plots of land.

Then a new face appeared at Neot Hakikar: Shimon Dotan, the Jewish National Fund's soil reclamation man. His two motor-graders and a team of six men did not leave until the first plot of 200 dunams had been completely reclaimed. Reclamation work here was quite different from any other place in the desert: whereas everywhere else the land was cleared of brush and then planted with trees, here it was a matter of clearing the land of date-palm plantations.

There were now four occupants in the small hut on the hillock in Nahal Zin. The newcomers were Dalia, a former member of Kibbutz Geva who came for a holiday and decided to stay; and Srul, from a moshav near Rehovot. Then came a fifth woman, Moshe's daughter, Seia, a date-palm expert from Yotvata.

And last but not least came the money: a member of a moshav near Gadera invested IL40,000 in a herd of Arab cows. With the "home front" consolidated, the offensive was carried to "enemy territory."

Mt. Carmel's Perishable Beauty

Arguments for A Man-Made Skyline

By Ye'akov Ardon
Jerusalem Post Reporter

A lively debate has erupted in Haifa — and even elsewhere — on the style in which Mt. Carmel should be built up. "The mountain's beauty should be preserved, the sweep and dignity of its skyline should not be broken up by tall buildings. Progress? Yes, but ugliness — no!" That was the anguished outcry of a group of courageous Haifa residents of all walks of life. On the other side are men who think that a skyline created by nature is not necessarily sacrosanct. "Let's have a man-made skyline that reflects the spirit of the 20th century, its daring, its irrepressible, restless urge to move forward, upward. Tall buildings break up the natural skyline? Why not? They create a new kind of beauty that can be just as impressive." Thus the latter-day skyline cubists.

WHAT gives the debate its poignancy is the fact that the decision in favour of tall houses on the ridge is as irrevocable as a death sentence. For three generations at least and probably longer the buildings will loom above Mt. Carmel as a monument to a fateful decision.

The issue has been clouded by misunderstandings and recriminations, as if the merit of an argument depended on the social or professional qualifications of those who advanced it. But behind the dust of personal arguments, alleging excessive aestheticism on one side, vested interests and headless search for profits on the other, the problem is very real and it is universal.

How do other countries treat their mountains in times of growing populations and soaring land values? One of these mountain-owning and mountain-conscious nations are the Swiss. Nothing could be more instructive for the debate in Haifa, and for its divided city fathers than the stand which the Swiss people have taken on the issue.

Swiss Reaction

Paragraph 702 of the Swiss Civil Code of 1912 says: "The Federal Republic, the cantons and the local authorities retain the right to apply restrictions to private property for the benefit of the public, such as are required by the building, fire and health police, the forestry and public works authorities... the preservation of antiquities and of natural treasures, of landscapes and observation points and their protection against despoilment, and the protection of mineral springs."

In a series of building regulations enacted by the government of the canton of Basle in 1946 the federal law is applied with specific reference to a detailed list of natural, artistic and historic sights within its borders. Similar regulations are in force in all cantons of Switzerland. Section 42 of Basle's local building regulations lays down that:

"The approval of the building police for the execution of building or for structural alterations is to be denied if there is cause for apprehension that the view of a street, square, city, landscape or of scenic panoramas may be thereby destroyed."

Basle is beset by growing pains. Land prices are going up and speculators prosper.



Stella Maria and Mt. Carmel 100 years ago. The lighthouse has since disappeared.

its skyline. "In Switzerland public opinion would tolerate no tall buildings on the skyline of Mt. Carmel," a prominent lawyer from Basle, Dr. Ignatz Herfeld, commented on the Haifa debate. "The Swiss have a profound respect for nature, and the authorities have a democratic respect for such an outlook. In the past buildings were put on hills, like castles and fortresses. But those were democratic times. Now the beauty of the mountains and hills is looked upon as the property of all the people, and it is up to the people to preserve it."

National Treasures
Around the beginning of the century a few tourist business-minded investors put large hotels on prominent mountain peaks and ridges in Switzerland. The reaction was critical and they pro-

voked the restrictive legislation of 1912. It goes as far as denying these owners permission to add to their old hotels or replace them by modern structures on the same sites. In Haifa all parties are fairly agreed that tall residential buildings are indispensable, despite their higher construction cost, to make up for the dwindling land reserves and their steadily rising cost. The question at issue is: where should they stand? "Put multi-story houses on the plateau, not back from the edge, and all is well," the purists plead. The ultimate objective of setting a population of hundreds of thousands can be achieved without the irreparable sacrifice of a sight which is, or should be, a national treasure of the whole nation."

Hanukka Lamps In Haifa

THE Haifa Municipal Museum of Ancient Art is displaying Hanukka lamps from the Ticho collection, supplemented by others from the Haifa Ethnological Museum. The objects, dating from the 18th to 19th centuries and executed in bronze, brass, pewter, silver etc., hail from Italy, Holland, Germany, Poland, Russia, North Africa, the Yemen, Iraq etc.

One of the most interesting aspects of the show is the light cast on the relationship between ritual art and applied art and then the connection between the latter and architecture, here seen in its most elemental form. With the exception of two Hanukka lamps in stone from the Yemen — which lie flat, the majority are based on either direct or indirect vertical, triangular or rectangular, some shaped like buildings, others supplying at least the cupola with supporting pillars; elsewhere they have the form of a long wall and motif, like the Arch, drawn from the synagogue. A complete synagogue makes up a Polish 18th century lamp. Oriental arches abound in North African and Eastern production. Another Italian 18th century lamp (No. 45) has an idea which seems to have come from some goldsmith and that too, in its period, had an architectural connotation.

Italian Freedom

True to the greater freedom which the Italian Jews allowed themselves in applying secular art to religious needs and therefore being less hesitant on this subject, we find, on 18th century lamps from that country, frequent representations of putti and one of Judith with drawn sword which is central to the whole design. Still, there are two 18th century pieces, a Dutch lamp depicting the two spies clad in contemporary costume and crying their grapes, and a Prague Hanukkiya bearing Moses and Aaron. The artists are unknown, although a German lamp, also 18th century and including a shell and two angels, has been identified as the work of a Christian artist. It has always been assumed and there is supporting documentary evidence that non-Jews were the artisans who turned out Jewish ritual articles, at least in Western Europe, and this is probably something to do with the appearance of the human figure on the lamps.

Plants and Flowers

On the other hand, the most common themes are those lying outside the Biblical injunction — plants and flowers, animals, chiefly lions and eagles, and a Prague Hanukkiya depicting a lion and a bird. The artists are unknown, although a German lamp, also 18th century and including a shell and two angels, has been identified as the work of a Christian artist. It has always been assumed and there is supporting documentary evidence that non-Jews were the artisans who turned out Jewish ritual articles, at least in Western Europe, and this is probably something to do with the appearance of the human figure on the lamps.

Melita Shiffer

MELITA Shiffer's exhibition of oils and watercolours at Chagall House, Haifa, would appear to span a fair period of time, judging by the oil "Old Haifa" which seems to have an "observed" basis. Nevertheless the style is in her recent manner of low tones. She can compare and inter-connect her different motifs in a way that is admirable but her colours possess a certain quality which requires an account of her use of minimum light ("Window"), more careful calculation.

The watercolours are sketch-like pieces caught on a piece of paper, with the exception of the finished "Flowers." Faustus in its background and not Faustus in its choice of light blue and brown. One characteristic of these watercolours is their intimacy. "Interior" is a room that is lived in; "Taberna" in its green trees and reddish-brown soil, has movement; and "Paris" (18) is full of life.

Unusual Man

Behind the individualistic style was an unusual man. He remained throughout his life a young, fervent poet dedicated to beauty as a necessity for the mind, as fresh air for the lungs. He expressed his lyrical soul in stone and steel, concrete and glass, and disciplined it with the sober practicality of an engineer. The facade of graceful houses put up by the thousands by contractors contemptuous of design were a nightmare to him. He felt deeply how much environment affects the mind before he becomes even aware of it. He loved and wanted them to live in beautiful surroundings even in towns. And as the towns keep growing, Rechter's regard for this basic cultural need will become an increasingly urgent lesson for the builders and planners of today.

Fine Steinmatsky

AN apartment-gallery, the Salon d'Art Mo'alla, at 184 Rothschild Blvd., is now brimming over again with its "Salon d'Automne," a new collection of choice works by more than 30 Israeli painters and sculptors. This cream — not necessarily a cross-section — of the most recent work of Israel's more outstanding artists was chosen by an authentic connoisseur, Madame Shmuel-Kahana, the Salon's shrewd and sensitive owner.

A number of painters display here a surprising new vigour and depth. A large abstract work by Mokady is a case in point. Mokady has in recent years so far developed his abstract technique that his works have become slick virtuoso pieces. It appears now that he has braked his progress and has taken stock of himself. He has continued with his same tea and pinkish colours but

CURTAIN RAISER

By HORATIO

THE Chamber Theatre is keeping its promise to the public and will inaugurate its new hall before Christmas. The date for the gala opening has been finally set for Wednesday, December 27 — though there is still the matter of the police permit to be straightened out. The gala will be repeated the next evening, after which the Chamber will take a deep breath and on Saturday night bow in with Nathan Alterman's "Kinneret, Kinneret" which is the 100th play the theatre has produced.

On the gala evenings the audience will see, in addition to Shaw's "Dark Lady of the Sonnets," a skit by Dan Miron entitled "The Story of the Building" which will be a dramatized demonstration of ultra-modern stage mechanisms.

THEATRE here is getting organized. Following the lead given by Habimah, the Chamber has scheduled its repertoire for the next two seasons — and it is going to be an agreeable mixture of the modern (but not too modern) and classical (but not too classical) with one original Israeli play thrown in for good measure. The latter is another Nathan Alterman opera, "The Inn of Ghazal."

The bill of fare for 1962-3 includes Georg Buchner's "Wozzeck," Jean Anouilh's "An Invitation to a Beheading," Bertolt Brecht's "The Good People," and Solly the Tailor, Robert Bolt's "A Man For All Seasons," Louis Gault's "Capitaine Corcoran," and "The Country," and Richard Sheridan's "School for Scandal." All the plays listed have been successful on tour.

reign stages in the past few seasons. "A Man For All Seasons," a drama about St. Thomas Moore, is now being staged at the Chamber Theatre in New York.

WHILE on the subject of repertoire: Habimah is adding to its schedule for the coming season. The H. M. S. of Stepan Green" by Bernard Kops, the British playwright now visiting Israel, who has stirred up some Israeli with his criticism.

A tall, slightly stooped man with a graying hair stood on the stage of the Lescan House in Tel Aviv last week, listening to a speech by a

representative of the Municipality. The speech over, he accepted a golden pin from the city signatory, then a bouquet of flowers from a schoolgirl, and rendered his thanks in a few short, impulsive sentences. The man was Zygmunt Turkow, 65, founder, director and leading actor of the Zuta Theatre, and the occasion was the opening of his new two-fold: Turkow's 45

TURKOW

representative of the Municipality. The speech over, he accepted a golden pin from the city signatory, then a bouquet of flowers from a schoolgirl, and rendered his thanks in a few short, impulsive sentences. The man was Zygmunt Turkow, 65, founder, director and leading actor of the Zuta Theatre, and the occasion was the opening of his new two-fold: Turkow's 45

Chiefly Abstract At Tel Aviv Exhibitions

Israel Paldi

AT the Helena Rubinstein Pavilion Tel Aviv, Israel Paldi, one of the better-known figures in Israeli art circles, is now exhibiting a large exhibition of paintings, reliefs and sculpture selected from his work of the past several years. Russian-born, Paldi has been exhibiting here and abroad at close intervals since 1922. The earliest works in this exhibition show the emergence of the raised linear textures that presage his gathering preoccupation with plasticity. In these a central roughly textured mass, the underpainted glazed over with one or two colours, often has the look of warm lava. Following these are works in which raised patterns form the central motif while colour recedes into the background. In his next phase Paldi has raised the textures into 3-centimetre-high relief and he is no longer painting but sculpting. In these, forms are either connected or grouped with colour showing through the interstices.

These are followed by what is a logical next step: free-standing sculpture. Only one of these works is exhibited and it too has the artist's familiar linear rhythms, now as a branch-like intertwining forms. Only some 45 centimetres in height, this one of the strongest works in the exhibition. From there Paldi went on to still different conceptions. This next stage includes the hanging of a pane of glass on which is painted a web-like design before a canvas or masonite board on which appear various shapes in colour. In his most recent work Paldi has returned to textures again but they are shallower than before and he seems to be involved mainly with the problem of transparency in dark colours. Many of these recent works have beauty but it is the beauty of colour in its nearly raw state and he has often done little more than apply it over a rough surface.

H. Glicksberg

ON different occasions Haim Glicksberg, 37, has received important prizes local-

ly for his work. Shunning avant-gardism, he paints the surrounding of interior still-lives, seated figures and scenes from memory. Included in this exhibition at the Rubinstein Pavilion are samples from his work over the last seven years.

His technique of applying colour varies between a deft free handling in which the squareness of the brush is but barely perceptible and the application of the paint in shapes similar to bricks and tesserae. But ordinarily, he doesn't mix the two methods and maintains a unifying regularity in each painting. Glicksberg is a competent draughtsman as is evident in all his work but especially in "Sitting Woman," "Symphony in Green" and the like and there is no connection between the fanciful titles and the paintings they presume to describe.

The two paintings in which she has deviated from the flat patterns are clearly the weakest. Her colours are often carmine, green and pale blue of "The Stars" is vivid. The gaudy un-kempt "Crisis" should have been left aside.

Zipora Shmaya

THE work of Zipora Shmaya, now on exhibit at the Helena Rubinstein Pavilion, is showing an exhibition of works which would actually be in the category of abstraction, but because of their amazing success in translating the feel of specific moods, ideas, seasons and landscapes, they are actually quite "realistic." Bar-On uses enamel paints on

Artbur Bar-On

AT the Yehudit Gallery, Artbur N. Bar-On is showing an exhibition of works which would actually be in the category of abstraction, but because of their amazing success in translating the feel of specific moods, ideas, seasons and landscapes, they are actually quite "realistic." Bar-On uses enamel paints on

Mecca For Musicians

Concert Corner

Alexander Moszkowsky

ISRAEL is becoming more and more of an attraction to renowned musicians as well as to aspiring young conductors and instrumentalists who find our audiences enthusiastic and discriminating. The task is made more difficult for qualified musicians who intend to take up permanent residence here. Especially trying are the first few months of exploration and finding a place to live in, sometimes with few savings to draw on. So Alexander Moszkowsky took temporary leave of his pupils at the classe de virtuosité in Paris "Schoia Cantorum" (Ecole Supérieure de Musique) a few weeks ago to spend some time in this country and find out what prospects he had of being employed here in a capacity befitting his experience and knowledge.

Russian Diploma

Full of enthusiasm and vigour, his active personality and outward appearance belie his age: he was born in Russia in 1901, received his diploma at the Conservatoire at 18, and the Master Diploma at the Academy in St. Petersburg at 20, having

years in the theatre (in Poland, Russia, Brazil and Israel) and the closing of the play "Four Eyes and a Pistol" with a new version. Zuta is the most travelled and most widely seen theatre in the country. It presents plays with a maximum cast of five (the number of actors who can get into a taxi with stage props) and never gives more than one show in such place, averaging 16 to 17 performances a month. Zuta is also the only theatre in Israel that presents almost exclusively locally-written plays dealing with local problems.

The new play has been adapted by Moshe Shamir, a member of kibbutz Bet Alpha, from his own novel "Shimon Hantithim," and it takes a close look at the following question: can one, in middle age, live on the proceeds of deals invested in one's youth?

LITTLE Theatre Zavit, which underwent quite a crisis last season when a number of its actors left for the greener pastures of Haifa, is rapidly returning to its former self. The Pinedos Affair is going on badly throughout the country, and rehearsal will soon start of a new play — "A House in Good Condition" by Moshe Shamir. Following a recent trend here, the author will produce the play himself.

THE final running time of

"The Emperor's Clothes" which opens at Habimah tomorrow night is unknown, but this is based on the good authority of actor Shlomo Bar-Shavit. Author Nissim Aloni, who also produces his own play, directed the first rehearsal, and it ran for three and a half hours. Habimah director Shimon Finkel managed to convince him that three and a half hours was too long for

theatrical performance, and the author-producer agreed to cut the script. He worked for several weeks and came back with a new version, 170 minutes and a half hour.

LAST week we dropped L. On backstage at Habimah and made the acquaintance, among others, of one member of the cast, an impressive-looking horse. Fashioned out of paper mache by a young lady named Hagar Tamari, the horse trotted merrily across the stage by means of two aspiring young actors hidden inside the shell. The names of the two stunts do not appear in the printed programme and they were insistent about not revealing their identity, particularly the one playing the hindquarters.

In one of the key scenes the horse is brought by owner (Shmuel Rodensky, himself a man of no mean proportions) to an intellectual café, where a discussion develops on the subject whether a horse is more human than man is more equine.

THE cast of the play has come up with an unprecedented request to the management. The action demands of the actors to remain in their underwear, in deference to the Emperor whose clothes are made of nothing. Led by Avner Hinkhu who, as the Emperor, is the first to strip, the cast has asked, in all seriousness, to be insured at the management's expense against cold.

THE Zarkov group, which last season set a record for bad press notices with a revue entitled "The Flashlight," is now rehearsing a comedy entitled "My Husband and the Folding Bed."



HAIM GLICKSBERG: "Sole Life" (oil).

turn assume importance compositionally. She has a definite feeling for design and there are many truly beautiful serene works in the show. But the list of paintings bears such names as "The Great Day," "Happiness," "Symphony in Green" and the like and there is no connection between the fanciful titles and the paintings they presume to describe.

The two paintings in which she has deviated from the flat patterns are clearly the weakest. Her colours are often carmine, green and pale blue of "The Stars" is vivid. The gaudy un-kempt "Crisis" should have been left aside.

Artbur Bar-On

AT the Yehudit Gallery, Artbur N. Bar-On is showing an exhibition of works which would actually be in the category of abstraction, but because of their amazing success in translating the feel of specific moods, ideas, seasons and landscapes, they are actually quite "realistic." Bar-On uses enamel paints on

masonite boards and heavy paper and the surfaces of the finished works have the characteristic high gloss. The colours merge into one another with uncanny precision and have been stopped at just the right moments. This is an extremely difficult technique and only rarely does Bar-On have to retouch a work with a bit of drawing or a spot of colour.

REUVEN BERMAN

"The Past and the Future" a brightness edges in at the lower left corner while at the top a deep dark mass seems to be in the process of fading away. Nothing in this work is distinct, there is only change in other words there are odd-shaped candle-lights, green seas with luminous creatures rising towards the surface in "Bird," a landscape of Gallies which is perfect in its semblance of rolling green and brown forms. Bar-On has turned this unusual technique into a highly versatile means of expression. Both his concepts and his work are extremely original and deserve attention.

Zipora Shmaya

THE work of Zipora Shmaya, now on exhibit at the Helena Rubinstein Pavilion, is showing an exhibition of works which would actually be in the category of abstraction, but because of their amazing success in translating the feel of specific moods, ideas, seasons and landscapes, they are actually quite "realistic." Bar-On uses enamel paints on

Artbur Bar-On

AT the Yehudit Gallery, Artbur N. Bar-On is showing an exhibition of works which would actually be in the category of abstraction, but because of their amazing success in translating the feel of specific moods, ideas, seasons and landscapes, they are actually quite "realistic." Bar-On uses enamel paints on

Concert Corner

Alexander Moszkowsky

ISRAEL is becoming more and more of an attraction to renowned musicians as well as to aspiring young conductors and instrumentalists who find our audiences enthusiastic and discriminating. The task is made more difficult for qualified musicians who intend to take up permanent residence here. Especially trying are the first few months of exploration and finding a place to live in, sometimes with few savings to draw on. So Alexander Moszkowsky took temporary leave of his pupils at the classe de virtuosité in Paris "Schoia Cantorum" (Ecole Supérieure de Musique) a few weeks ago to spend some time in this country and find out what prospects he had of being employed here in a capacity befitting his experience and knowledge.

Russian Diploma

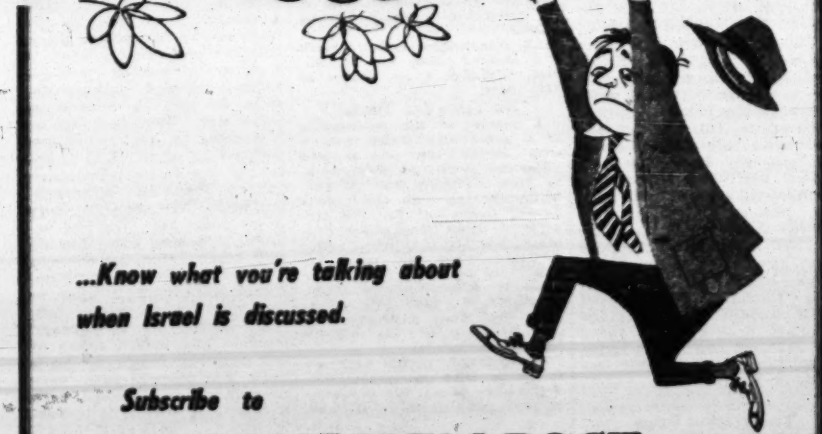
Full of enthusiasm and vigour, his active personality and outward appearance belie his age: he was born in Russia in 1901, received his diploma at the Conservatoire at 18, and the Master Diploma at the Academy in St. Petersburg at 20, having

studied with Auer, Glazounov and Kruger. Driven by tireless energy and a lively interest in his surroundings, he has already acquainted himself with the problems and constellations of our music life. He has brought his young wife, teacher who immediately took up Hebrew in an Ulan in order not to waste any time in case this visit should turn into a permanent stay, and a small car, teaches a few pupils and vivaciously explores every avenue for a future in this country.

He will make his debut as a performer at the next Jerusalem chamber music concert, at the Wise Auditorium on December 16, in sonatas by Mozart, Schubert, Debussy and Prokofiev, with Frank Pellag at the piano. Moszkowsky owns a Guarnerius del Gesù dated back to 1733 and called the Fugazzi after the Italian master who played it for several years.

TONYAN SOHN

DON'T GO OUT ON A LIMB



...Know what you're talking about when Israel is discussed.

Subscribe to

THE JERUSALEM POST WEEKLY

It gives you the highlights of the news of Israel and the Middle East that have appeared in "THE JERUSALEM POST" each day during the previous week. It is airmailed from Jerusalem every Friday and arrives at your home or office every Monday.

Everyone interested in the Middle East, and all who have the welfare of Israel at heart, should get The Jerusalem Post Weekly regularly

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION RATES (All Airmail)

U.S.A. CANADA SOUTH AFRICA	IL 40.-	\$15.00	£5.10.0
UNITED KINGDOM EUROPE EAST AFRICA & INDIA	IL 30.-	\$12.00	£4.6.0
SOUTH AMERICA JAPAN AUSTRALIA NEW ZEALAND	IL 50.-	\$20.00	£7.0.0

• Fill out this coupon and return it with your cheque.

THE JERUSALEM POST WEEKLY
P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem, Israel

Please enter the following subscription for THE JERUSALEM POST WEEKLY; cheque enclosed for

Name: _____

Address: _____

WHAT'S ON

ALL WEEK

JERUSALEM

Relay Hotel, Jerusalem. Tel. 3408. P.O.B. 1190. Closed for the winter season till February 1962. For all information and reservations for next season please contact our offices by phone or personally every week-end between 9 a.m. and 1 p.m.

Drink & Dance

Samuel's Club. Tel. 2111. Look for it tonight.

Tours

Tourists and visitors are cordially invited to the spacious modern new building of the General Israel Orphan Home for Girls, Jerusalem, Kiryat Moshe, Mofetia, Tel. 2344, 2346.

Hebrew University. Conducted tour in English 11 a.m. daily. Downstairs Lobby, Wise Auditorium, University Campus.

Hadassah Tour daily at 9 a.m., from the Straus Health Centre, Straus St., Jerusalem. Book for this tour by phoning 3406. Charge: IL2.00 per person to cover cost of transport.

Tad Vachon. Martyrs and Heroes Remembrance Authority, Har Hazeitun. Visits to the Memorial Shrine (Olat Yisroel) and to the exhibition entitled "Warning and Witness" Sundays to Thursdays 8 to 1 p.m. and holidays even 8 to 1 p.m. Visits to the projects of the Women's League for Israel, including the Rehabilitation Centre for Blind Girls in Natanya, may be arranged by calling Tel Aviv—26968, Jerusalem—2340, Haifa—2778.

Exhibitions

Nora Art Gallery. 9 Maimon Ave. Tel. 3249. 5 Swiss paintings. Achi, Rodmer, Kaempfer, Feder, Ruperti. Daily, 10-1, 3-6. Saturday, 10-2.

Herzliya Museum. Open daily from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. Museum open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. daily except Wednesdays and Saturdays.

"Israel Today" permanent exhibition. Binyamin HaCarmel, 10-1, 4-6.

Archaeological Museum. Department of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shalom Hamelech. Gold Treasure from Caesarea. Pontius Pilate. Inscription from Caesarea. Exhibition of the month: Statue of Euphrates Artemis from Caesarea, 9-1, 3-6 daily. Today, 9-1, tomorrow, 10-1.

Jerusalem Art Gallery. 6 Rehov David Hamelech. Daily 10 a.m.-1 p.m., 4-6 p.m. Saturdays, 11:30 a.m.-1:30 p.m., 7-11 p.m.

Ben-Zion National Museum. Permanent exhibition of Jewish Ceremonial Art. Archaeological objects. "Let There Be Light" - Hanukkah exhibition, 17th and 18th century Italian paintings from the Museum's collection. Ancient lamps. Museum of Ancient Art. 10-1, Monday and Wednesday also 4-7. Selected pieces by 18th Century Japanese artists. Museum of Japanese Art. 80 Shderot Hanassi, Mt. Carmel. Weekdays 10-1, 4-7. Saturdays, 10-1, 4-7. Friday, 10-1, 4-7. Paintings by Van Den Berg. "Gallery II," 11 Rehov Persim, Haifa.

Ein Hod Artists' Village. Exhibition. Paintings by Sonia Sader. Israel Landscapes. Oil & Water Colours.

Exhibitions:

Museum of Art (Mishkan Le-Ami). Israel paintings. Jewish art. Sculpture gallery, 9-12, 3-6.

Synagogue Tour:

Music to Inspire:

Recorded concert with background pictures. Mozart - Symphony No. 35 in B-flat. List - Hummerian Fantasy. Symphony No. 3 in E-flat. 8:30 p.m. Y.M.C.A. Auditorium. Public welcome.

Synagogue Tour:

Walking tour with Mr. Y. Freiman. Artists' House, 215 P.O. Box 111, Rehovot.

Artists' Club:

Music - Dancing - Folk songs.

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

RAIFA

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

ISRAEL FASHIONS a HIT in CYPRUS

Benefit Shows Aid the Island's Welfare Institutions

By Maria Wolska

As of last month, the purchase of Israeli fashion shows is no longer limited to benefits for Israel or for local charities. The third week of November saw a series of four enormously successful shows in Cyprus for the benefit of welfare institutions in our neighboring republic.

In four cities, tickets were sold out well in advance and profits for Cyprus children's homes) were double what had been expected. The women of Cyprus, while perhaps not as experienced in official leadership as those here, seem to manage a strong hold on their menfolk: male dignitaries present at the first show, held at the Curium Palace Hotel in Limassol, included among the 400 guests the District Commissioner, the Mayor, several Ministers and Members of Parliament.

The following day the Israeli Embassy played host at the Ledra Hotel in Nicosia. When the Director of the Israel Company for Fairs and Exhibitions, which arranged the shows, asked for a guest list he was simply referred to the "Who's Who in Cyprus." Here the VIPs included the Speaker of Parliament, his Deputy, most top-ranking members of the Government and the Diplomatic Corps.

For the third show in Famagusta, only 300 tickets were sold since the Savoy Hotel could not hold more. The problem was solved by those who could not attend this showing following the parade to Larnaca, where the Mayor had extended a special invitation. Whoever could manage to get along to Larnaca to see the show a second time.

The event was front-page news in all Cypriot newspapers for days. And if customs restrictions had not stamped the whole show "For Display-Only," not a piece would have returned to Israel. Under the auspices of the Fairs Company and the Israel Company, Mrs. Elia Auerbach, seeing that

things ran smoothly (which they did), the garments traveled from town to town by bus, hung all ready for showing, uncrumpled and in the right order.

The mannequins were five of Israel's most popular models. Fifteen leading fashion exporters here sent a "round-the-season" collection—from Tourist Centre Israel to Tourist Centre Cyprus and from bathing suits to furs.

Among the former—from Gottex, inspired by antiquity, an asymmetrical suit with one bare shoulder and an embroidered sheath to match; a blue suit with gold-embroidered apron and a huge toga-like cape.

Kovacs, on the other hand, used large flowers appliqued on white pique, and faintly reminiscent of Victorian tapestries. This motif was repeated on suit and matching hat.

The knitters brought examples of their now established reputation. This motif was repeated on suit and matching hat. The leading houses are doing this, yet each brings a different touch of newness to its styles. Perhaps the one bit of glittering modernity that shouts through all the houses is: gold and silver.

For 1962, Alid launches new weaves: a blue-and-white heringbone tweed which has a casual masculine look, yet maintains the light soft feel of jersey. Also new: a grey cocktail dress with a magnificent silky lustre.

Elan plays with colour contrasts. A discreet grey ensemble has bright red trim; a suit combines beige with nutria-brown, and is trimmed with a hand-knit look.

From Jercov, very new combinations of materials. A bolero-ed beige dress is embroidered in black straw. A grey dress in trimmed with frankly-fake fur.

Leather-Jersey Look
Galila showed a grey cocktail dress with a scarf ingeniously cut as part of the dress; a light blue ensemble involved the successful leather-jersey-jacket look. Dorina showed a grey coat lined with glistering silver lurex; a red-and-white striped cocoon topped a cream-colored suit.

Now that lurex is part-and-parcel of the classics, Lainart showed a warm dark-brown suit, very basic but discreetly interwoven with-of-course-lurex. A reversible coat shows its two faces: apple-green, to match its suit, or iridescent in varying shades of green.

Costs—Mazkin courageously lines a white raincoat with red matelassé, tops it with black man-made fur. For everyday: blue felt, its only trimming the contrasting stitching.

From Adesgo—wind and weather resistant, and with the nice 7/8 sports-car profile: a coat of autumn green, the colour also hinting at brown fallen leaves.

From Glavia, a butter-soft suede coat, smartly stitched. Another, faux-coloured, has a hand-knit trim. The first

showed matching gloves with its coats: the last, soft, warm, fashion word.

Dress ensembles from Port Bonheur showed Terry's new fashion status, with combinations of solid colours, checks, muted plaids and—lurex.

From Iwanir, for later-afternoon and late-evening, and for the diplomatic and ministerial life: mink edging a black velvet skirt and its matching top. Velvet again, in a two piece dress of fern-green.

The fur finale showed five triumphant models from Neulander's. All broadtail, but taking form as coats, as suits, hooded, collarless, at chinchilla, mink or ermine—or just plain unadorned everyday broadtail.

Shoes for the show were by Meré—as warm and brown as the costliest furs, but also with new combinations such as kidskin with patent leather. And of course, what lurex is to fabric, the square toe is to the new shoes' silhouette.

Jewellery came from three sources, with three very different fashion attitudes. From "Gems From Elia," the characteristic turquoise-green stones set in dangling copper chains, resting in silver

frameworks, or combined with lacy Yemenite metalwork. From two individual craftsmen, two highly individualistic kinds of work: Kaiman Katz places geometric forms of highly polished stones in utterly contemporary silver settings. Mrs. Platter makes gay and colourful ceramic chains that have a kind of authority very different from coloured glass.

Now that the Cyprus show has become successful history, the Israel Company for Fairs and Exhibitions is deep in preparations for an equally precedent-setting show at the other end of the world. For Premier Ben-Gurion is not the only Israeli emissary now concerned with Burma. This month a collection of fashions made in Israel, of Israeli textiles, but designed on the lines of Burmese styles and to the measurements of Burmese mannequins, will be seen in Rangoon. This is in connection with an "Israel Week" marking the opening of a new shop in Burma later this month. The fashions will be part of a general exhibition, to include also Israeli foods, textiles, appliances, and household articles. Dr. Justic-Dayan of the Fairs Company is now in Burma completing arrangements.

Toy Fund Contributions Mount

CASH contributions to the Toy Fund were higher this Bar Mitzvah year than ever before. With IL129 in yesterday's total now stands at IL143.50. The latest list of contributors includes:

IL15 — LARRY TOWLE, London.
Dr. Israel, L.H. Anna, Guttman, Dr. Witkowski, Mr. & Mrs. Frumson, Neil Allen, Mrs. Shochet, N.Y.; Natanya, Mr. & Mrs. H. Shochet, Mr. & Mrs. Levin; South Africa: Jonathan (7) & Eitan (4) Weiner, Bloemfontein, Conn. winners from their pocket money.
IL14 — A. and E. Hildesheim, Jerusalem, for grandchildren Eliana, Elana, Michael and Yael Shalom.
IL13 — Stiglitz & Ephraim, Tel Aviv; Nadav Pichmann, Natanya, in memory of his brother Dan Kan, Hadar Ham Amnon (4); Tamara (7), Mayan.
IL12 — Ben Hoffman, Tel Aviv.
IL11 — HANAN MEIR, Jerusalem. Marks: Han Doron, Zippora Maro; Natanya, Haces In (1 month), Ramat Chan.
IL10 — Lidi Sela, Pardes Hanna. And 10 times "Hal score," and David Goldschmidt of Beil Brak.
IL9 — Celia Nimri; Shauli Yavi Shner, Natanya.

Radio-Active Isotopes in Medicine

THE atomic era has added to medicine, so far largely still in its infancy, namely the use of isotopes. More glamorously the new science may be termed "Atomic Medicine." An isotope by definition is the radio-active twin brother of one of the list of elements everyone of us knows. The isotopes of an element have the same chemical properties, but differ in the number of neutrons in the nucleus. It can, therefore, be artificially substituted for the natural element without changing the property of the compound of which it forms a part, but being radio-active it can be traced. Isotopes at any stage of the delicate instruments measuring radio-activity. These isotopes are produced in atomic reactors, often as a side-product of the reactor's activities. They may also be produced specifically in the same manner by subjecting the natural element to the reactor's action.

Isotopes are used in medicine for three purposes. Research into the metabolism of the body, diagnosis of certain diseases, and the treatment of disease, usually, but not necessarily so, malignant in character.

The metabolic processes of infinite variety and complication, which occur in the body from minute to minute, may be likened to a vast chemical factory in which thousands of chemical reactions occur simultaneously all the time. Nothing like it has ever been achieved outside the body.

Many of the chemical processes which occur are still obscure to us, and many others have only recently been elucidated. Few can be controlled by man outside the body in laboratories. For instance, a given atom or molecule of matter may take part in a chemical reaction, but the reaction occurring rapidly only after the other, before it finds its place in the end-product required by the cells of the body. These reactions have but one aim and that is to supply the cells with the nourishment necessary for their survival and proper function.

Isotopes have contributed greatly to the understanding of some of these processes. Certain elements predominate in the body, and by substituting their radio-active twin brothers for them in small

amounts and detecting their presence, substances from the various places and chemical combinations in the body, researchers have been able to understand some of these complicated processes. In addition certain elements are found predominantly in certain tissues. For instance, iodine in the thyroid gland where it is almost exclusively utilized and stored, iron in the red blood cells, calcium in teeth and bone.

Here again by substituting the radio-active isotopes for the natural element, the metabolic processes of these tissues may be determined.

How the Gland Works
Iodine is perhaps the best example of all. Giving the patient a small dose of radio-active iodine, the research worker can study the activities of this gland by measuring the concentration of this isotope in the gland. The diagnostician uses the same process to determine the presence of disease in this gland, for instance in cases where the gland is overactive as in thyrotoxicosis, or where it is under-active as in myxoedema, simply by determining that the amount of the isotope absorbed by the gland is greater or less than normal. By giving the patient who needs it slightly larger doses the therapist may achieve a high local

level of radio-activity in the gland, thereby causing destruction of certain cells in it, and this process is often used in the treatment of over-activity or cancer of the gland. It is in effect the same as irradiating the gland by means of deep X-ray therapy from outside, but the system has the advantage in that it does not injure the healthy tissues surrounding the gland which would be in danger of damage by X-rays passing through them from outside.

Other isotopes used in medicine for therapeutic purposes are sometimes those of elements foreign to the body or to the location into which they are injected. Two examples frequently used are the radio-active phosphorus and gold. These are specially prepared in atomic reactors for the use of physicians. They are then injected into certain sites for the treatment of certain types of malignant disease. The isotope of phosphorus is used for the treatment of such malignant blood diseases as leukaemia, while gold is sometimes injected into the abdominal or pleural cavity affected by cancer. Their action in both cases is the destruction of the malignant cells, and they are able to do so, having a localized action with little effect on other healthy tissues, much better than any other form of irradiation therapy.

The use of isotopes in all three fields mentioned is barely beginning and the coming decade is undoubtedly going to witness many new uses to which isotopes will be put in research, diagnosis and treatment of disease.



This is the season for jersey. Illustrated are two suggestions easily run up at home. Left: a six-pored flared skirt with a triple band of stitching around the hem, which is repeated round the neck and sleeves. Right: a scoop-necked dolman-sleeved, jumper-style dress, with removable knitted polo neck and cuffs.

Diary of a Housewife

By Hadassah Bal Haim

A FRIEND of mine rashly pointed out to her family that it would soon be Mother's Day. They seized eagerly on the idea and proposed themselves delighted at their opportunity to show how she was valued in her home. Her husband said that for one day their two daughters can take over the work and she will not have to wash a single dish or even go into the kitchen. They can start by cleaning his shoes, he added. Gently she pointed out that not only the children practise Mother's Day, a mother may be honoured by any member of her family, even if that is not excluded. At this

he seemed a little crestfallen but recovered quickly and would organize everything and she would see how easy it is to run a household when all the details are well planned.

BY the time the day comes she is beginning to regret she ever brought it up. They extract a promise from her to stay in bed for breakfast and she lies, nervously wining at the grasping and the voices raised in altercation coming from the kitchen. Big daughter dares in to ask if she could just sew up her zip fastener as she is doing nothing, to be followed by the small one asking for a note for her teacher to say why she did not do her homework. Then her husband appears bearing a tray containing a fried egg, tea. My friend never eats eggs for breakfast but as they have only been married for eighteen years he cannot be expected to know that. He explains that the crash she heard was the sugar basin so the sugar is coming shortly in the three o'clock in which it is stored. He will just have his own breakfast and a look at the paper.

AN hour later he comes back and says how he is going to start her carburettor of his motor bike in case she feels like going for a ride later on. He would like her to tell him where his overalls are and why it is that his things are never left in the right place. She says that his overalls could not be left on the floor in the hall where he discarded them three weeks ago, so he will find them in the cupboard. He rummages about there, taking out everything he finds and throwing it on the floor behind him. Then he announces that they are positively the says in an injured voice that she didn't say they were hanging on a hook.

LUNCH is enhanced by a coffee cake made by her elder daughter which would no doubt have been delicious for the fact that she thought "add one cup coffee" meant coffee grains not liquid coffee which rather spoils the taste. Her younger daughter announces that she forgot to buy bread when the breadman went by and she forgot to put the milk in the fridge so it has all gone sour.

MY friend thanks her for all her efforts and announces firmly that Mother's Day is over. And as a final treat, they should allow her to clean up as she can see some things have boiled over on the cooker and she can think of nothing nicer than to spend the afternoon cleaning. She has had a wonderful time and can hardly wait till Mother's Day next year.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS
Collars and cuffs on sports jackets, wind breakers, water proof "golf" jackets and suede and dotted jackets tend to soil easily and visibly from perspiration, and also dry quickly.

To save yourself much work and expense in dry-cleaning and mending, knitted woollen collars and cuffs from a heavy double-knit wool in simple rib or fisherman's rib, choosing a colour to match or contrast with the garment. The knitted collar is sewn over the fabric collar, tacked down lightly at

the corners and at a few points along the edge so that it keeps its shape, and sewn rather more firmly into the jacket. The wool will not soil as quickly as would the fabric, but if it does get dirty before the rest of the jacket need dry-cleaning, undo the seams and wash it separately in lukewarm suds, pinning it to shape when you let it dry. The cuffs are sewn into the sleeves and turned over. Unless the sleeves of the jacket button round the wrist there should be no need to tack down the turned-over edge of the cuff.

URSULA MAYR

What's new with Jeannette?

THE elegant suit new 9/10 complet smart cocktail dress Exclusive Models & Individual Service 6 PINKER ST. TEL AVIV

Personality Portrait: Mrs. Bathsheba Kesselman

Ideals Make for Agile Eighty

By Helga Dudman

AN 80th birthday celebration held recently in Mrs. Kesselman's home proves the point beyond doubt: put about 65 years of your life into Zionism, and you too can be mentally and spiritually agile when you enter your ninth decade.

Mrs. Bathsheba Kesselman, widow of the late Robert Kesselman, who founded Israel's first accountancy firm here 40 years ago, was born in Odessa in 1881. This month she received congratulatory telegrams from Lord Samuel, who has just celebrated his 91st birthday, Golda Meir, Moshe Sharett, and well over a hundred others.

"Why did the office (Kesselman & Kesselman) attract all these people?" asked Mrs. Kesselman wondrously in an interview with The Jerusalem Post last week. But she was touched by the notes she received—and which she regrets she is unable to answer personally—particularly those expressing appreciation of the pioneering work done by her husband here in the early days.

Married in Russia, the young couple came to America in 1902 where Robert became involved in Zionist activity and studied for his CPA degree. Using a familiar phrase—but referring in this case to a bygone Brooklyn—Mrs. Kesselman recalled the hard life there: "We struggled here in America than people struggle here now."

She added, "My father was stoned in Brooklyn—for wearing the same kind of beard that my grandson here wears now."

Worked Without Telling
Her husband, in those days, did not believe in women working the obviously changed his mind soon thereafter, and Zionism took strong hold. "So I used to take off my wedding ring when I went out to work—but without telling him, of course," she became involved with Henrietta Soid, at whose urging she organized Brooklyn's first chapter of Hadassah, and Young Judaea. Last year Prime Minister Ben-Gurion presented Mrs. Kesselman with the Henrietta Soid Award, on the centenary celebration of Henrietta Soid's birth.

At that time in pre-war America, tax laws were opening up lucrative new fields for accountants. "And we had finally managed to set up a nice office. If we had stayed, we would certainly have been a millionaire." But a call came from Justice Louis Brandeis dispatching Robert Kesselman to London to help bring



organizational order to the war-uprooted Zionist organizations of Europe. And in 1919 came the call for him to go to Palestine with his wife and baby daughter (now a grandmother).

Mr. Kesselman worked first as Controller of the Provisional Zionist Committee, then as Chief Accountant and "efficiency expert" for Public Works under the Mandatory Government, entering private practice in 1923. He also organized such projects as the children's village of Meir Shifayah and worked with the Jewish Agency, the Hebrew University, and other organizations. Meanwhile, Mrs. Kesselman was spending "16 hours a day" with Histadrut Nashim Ivrit (a forerunner of today's women's organizations) helping to found Tipat Ha'aliya, setting up the country's first Kaitama in a small house in Jerusalem, working with the Equal Rights Association and the Lishkat Mishpat.

Today she is white-haired, a splendid conversationalist, and certainly equal to her great-grandchildren in curiosity about life. On her bedside table, in a modest room in Tel Aviv, was a copy of "Auntie Mame." But she admitted, "I do not care much for many modern books."

Idealist's Idealist
On the wall are family photographs. And the family more than anything, is the centre of her life. In fact, it makes her an Idealist's Idealist. For her supreme benevolent explanation of why many Americans do not settle in Israel is that she feels they could not bear the breaking of family ties. "Naturally, I can understand it," (She feels that, on this point, she has mellowed through the years.

"I suppose we weren't natural," she concludes. "I was heart-broken not to be with my own family." She has not visited America in 27 years; there are scores of grand-nieces and grand-nephews whom she has never seen. She is the kind of

woman who can understand the plight of a young American visitor here who wanted to settle in Israel with his mother. The mother has 140 relatives in America. "Don't ask her to come," Mrs. Kesselman advised the young man. A greater tribute to the notion of family togetherness would be hard to imagine. "I lost my American citizenship when I voted for the first Knesset. I certainly wanted to keep it." She added, again emphasizing a central theme in her life: "It would have made a visit to my family so much easier." But her final words on the subject were: "How could I not have voted for our first Knesset?"



Elanit WORLD FASHIONS KNITWEAR

The HOUSE of DIOR was proud to present



Beachwear

We are proud to be the FIRST with the 1962 Beachwear Collection

Domestic Letter Box

WHILE the Minister of Commerce and Industry is keeping down prices for such vital consumer goods as milk, butter and margarine, he seems to have completely overlooked the most vital product of all, without which precisely the less well-to-do housewife can benefit little from cheap dairy products and other perishables. I am referring, of course, to ice.

Last year, the only ice plant in our vicinity closed down, and ever since its former salesman has been doing a thriving business serving us with ice he buys from another factory and sells in the now defunct factory at a fantastic price and only during strictly curtailed hours. Every few weeks his price goes up, so that at present we are paying 72 (sic) agot for a block. This means a 175 per cent rise within one year—more than the most luxurious article can boast.

Moreover, this luxury is available during morning to noon hours only, and even on Fridays the shop is closed as early as 3 p.m., leaving many a working housewife without ice over the Sabbath. There seems to be no supervision whatever in this market and the racket may go on and on for all the authorities care.

At the same time, electric refrigerators, largely due to the high rate of taxes levied upon this "luxury," have been removed far beyond the

means of those whose only source of income is their wage.

It is high time, therefore, that the Minister of Commerce and Industry take an active interest in the price and distribution (in every sense) of ice, and that, apart from this, a popular electric refrigerator be put on the market.

O. HAND
Tel Aviv, October 22.

Copy of this letter was sent to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry but no reply has been received.

— Ed. J.P. AVIV

"... I hated all cats, before I saw this one in her beautiful 'Ilka' Dress



THE ILKA STORES

TEL AVIV: 39 Allenby; 148 Dizengoff

HAIFA: Hadar Hacarmel, 57 Herzl

Member of FIEURO-INTERFLORA

Delivery in all countries

Member of FIEURO-INTERFLORA

Member of FIEURO-INTERFLORA

Member of FIEURO-INTERFLORA

Member of FIEURO-INTERFLORA

Member of FIEURO-INTERFLORA

Member of FIEURO-INTERFLORA

Member of FIEURO-INTERFLORA

Member of FIEURO-INTERFLORA

Member of FIEURO-INTERFLORA

Member of FIEURO-INTERFLORA

Member of FIEURO-INTERFLORA

Member of FIEURO-INTERFLORA

Member of FIEURO-INTERFLORA

Member of FIEURO-INTERFLORA



TOY FUND

THE JERUSALEM POST

TOY FUND

thanks

all those

who gave

... and

still accepts

donations

from

late comers

ISRAEL

Dorina

KNITWEAR

of timeless

elegance

It's Raining—

If not today, then tomorrow; and if not in Tel Aviv, perhaps in Galilee or the South and who can enjoy buying vegetables and having to carry the heavy basket in a downpour? But what CAN you do if you want to enjoy just THE THING for such a day—good, tasty, steaming hot soup? Why, with no trouble at all and without even having to leave your own home, you can make excellent soup with the aid of a packet of

OSEM VEGETABLE SOUP

This soup contains the choicest vegetables and all the necessary ingredients (just add water) for the preparation of delicious, tasty soup in a few minutes.

IT REALLY IS WORTHWHILE TO USE "OSEM" VEGETABLE SOUP MIX

זה טוב — זה אדם

Recommended by doctors. On sale at pharmacies and perfumeries.

DIANA

What's new with Jeannette?

THE elegant suit new 9/10 complet smart cocktail dress

Exclusive Models & Individual Service

6 PINKER ST. TEL AVIV

THE FASHION HOUSES YOU CAN RELY ON

THE FASHION HOUSES YOU CAN RELY ON

THE FASHION HOUSES YOU CAN RELY ON

THE FASHION HOUSES YOU CAN RELY ON

THE FASHION HOUSES YOU CAN RELY ON

THE FASHION HOUSES YOU CAN RELY ON

THE FASHION HOUSES YOU CAN RELY ON

THE FASHION HOUSES YOU CAN RELY ON

THE FASHION HOUSES YOU CAN RELY ON

MAY Tel. 2856
3rd Week
ISRAEL PREMIERE!
ON THE DOUBLE
Starring **DANNY KAYE**

